Vu Con– Struggle for "independence, peace, and freedom."

# Vu Con Speaks on Anti-War Activity

By MARCY LARMON

"It is important to understand, despite United States propaganda, that Vietnam is two countries, that the war in Vietnam is not a civil war. It is a war of the Vietnamese people against United States' interference in Vietnam".

This was perhaps the key point made by Vu Con, a member of the Union of Vietnamese Students in America who spoke in Dana Wednesday night, October 4. Vu Con and several members of Vermont Vietnam, a program devoted to informing the public about the war in Indo-China, talked about their own personal involvements in the anti-war movement as well as outlining the Vietnam situation.

Vu Con told Middlebury students he was born in 1948, and lived for six years in North Vietnam. In 1954 his fmaily moved to the South, as did 700,000 other North Vietnamese, because they feared Communist retaliation against the Geneva Accord. However, no such "bloodbath" was reported later from friends and rélatives who remained. In 1956 the Geneva Accord called for a free election by all Vietnamese people to choose their own government, but because of the Communist popular support "the United States violated the agreement and instead set up a puppet government under Nguyen Van Thieu to control the Republic of South Vietnam."

In 1967, Vu Con received an Engineering scholarship to Northup Institute of Technology in California. Before that time he had not been politically active, "although I had done much traveling and witnessed the destruction everywhere by American bombing raids," said Vu Con. However, after one and a half years in the United States, he felt that it was necessary for him to become involved in the struggle of his countrymen for "independence, peace, and freedom in Vietnam." He joined the Union of Vietnamese and now speaks to groups across the country.

### Key to the End of the War

After his anti-war activity became known to them, Saigon officials canceled his passport and requested the United States to cancel his scholarship. His father has been requested to resign from his job. Vu Con however, intends to remain in this country and continue his anti-war efforts as long as possible.

"I feel it is terribly important for each one of us here to raise our voices against the war in Vietnam." Vu Con stresses.

He feels that all Americans should work against the reelection of President Nixon, who is felt to be responsible for the present stalemate and the escalation of "destructive, senseless bombing" by many Vietnamese. He also urged people to become informed about and to support the Seven Point Peace Plan, so far rejected by American negotiators. This plan, Vu Con emphasized, was the "key to the end of the war". It provides for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of troops and war materials from South Vietnam, by a predetermined date, after

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# THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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## 175th Fund Drive Challenge Grant Announced Oct. 5

A $250,000 challenge grant by the Charles A. Dana Foundation was announced Thursday night, October 5, by President James I. Armstrong at a kick-off dinner for 120 chairmen and special gifts solicitors who will conduct the General portion of the national campaign.

The new grant is conditional on the College obtaining gifts and pledges of $750,000 from other sources for a field house, designed to meet the physical education needs of the entire College. Fund raising for the new facility must be completed by December 15, 1973.

Earlier grants to Middlebury by the Charles A.Dana Foundation provided the Dana Auditorium in the Sunderland Language Center, the Dana physics laboratories in the Science Center and the Charles A. Dana Support Professorships. In addition the Foundation supports the Dana Scholarship Program at Middlebury and assisted in the financing of the Social Dining Units, completed in 1970.

## Youth Services Bureau

By RICHARD VOTTA

At the Community Council meeting of October 6, Judge Hilton Dier of the County District Court presented an explanation of the proposed Youth Services Bureau for the counseling and treatment of juvenile offenders.

The Judge represented a group of law-enforcement people and private citizens who are requesting the use of a college building as alternative facilities for youthful delinquents who would otherwise escape prosecution and institutionalized treatment. According to the Judge, there are nearly 200 young persons who have committed a felony or a misdemeanor in Addison County and have never entered a program of any kind, because of overcrowding.

The counseling service, which will be temporarily housed in the Federation House next to Tony's Pizza upon approval by the administration, will provide education, job training, job referral, and medical services for teenagers who have had trouble with the law or who have severe social problems. The service will

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# Notes on the Nation: Nixon vs.The Federalist Papers– Erosion of Checks and Balances

**This column is one of a series to appear before the national election in November.**

**In future columns, the author will discuss the nature of press relations with both McGovern and Nixon, the difficulties of the McGovern campaign in coalescing national elements to support him, as well as other important campaign issues at the forefront of public attention.**

By ALAN LEVY

"If I have to choose between engaging in all of the spectaculars of a campaign...if I have to choose between that and staying on the job and doing something that would result in avoiding a tax increase for the American people, I am going to stay right here on the job."

(President Nixon at a press conference last week)

Richard Nixon, in the above quote from his October 9 press conference, points out one fundamental frustration of George McGovern in this election campaign, and at the same time a fundamental question of American political philosophy.

The truly important deficiencies of the Nixom administration, the most important reasons why Richard Nixon must be defeated this November 7, can be seen through an examination of the intentions of the Founding Fathers of this government, and the manner in which they established the delicate functionings of the American system. Madison, in the 51st Federalist Paper, discusses the system of checks and balances and suggests "contriving the interior structure of the government as that its several constituent parts may, by their mutual relations, be the means of keeping each other in their proper places." He continues by showing the necessity for the balance between the three branches of government: "...the great security against a gradual concentration of the several powers in the same department, consists in giving to those who administer each department the necessary constitutional means and personal motives to resist encroachments of the others."

### Erosion of Checks and Balances

Three and a half years of the Nixon regime has seen a continual erosion in the checks and balances of this country; an erosion that first gathered considerable momentum during the Johnson years. The difference between Nixon and Johnson is one of both scope and degree. The 51st Federalist also said that, "In republican governments, the legislative authority necessarily predominates." Analyst after analyst has pointed out the increase of executive rule and a diminution of congressional authority and checking power.

Increasingly in modern presidencies, the legislative branch has taken less and less initiative in promulgation of legislation. Instead, the Executive branch now both presents legislation to be passed, as well as being the power to enforce such legislation.

This President has made a campaign issue of the status of Congress; its tendency to overspend, its do-nothing character and in recent months has taken to lecturing the Congress on its responsibilities. He has infuriated members of Congress, including at one point Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, by his unabated admonishings of Congress. Scott was particularly incensed when Nixon delivered a letter to Congress that elaborated on the constitutional responsibilities of Congress; in essence the letter chided Congress in a manner similar to that of a parent chiding a baby.

To examine the Nixon critique of Congress involves more that a mere examination of the legislation the administration has promoted and which Congress has not taken up or passed. Similarly, it is too facile to claim that Congress is the only body responsible for overspending in the government sector. Take the issue of welfare reform, for instance, which after being in-

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# THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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# Alternative to Checking ID Numbers at Meals Proposed

By JAN CREAN

Implied behind the slogan "NO ID —— NO EAT" is the insinuation, "NO PAY—— NO EAT". If a student has a meal contract, it is recorded by noting his I.D. number. This particular method is cumbersome, bothersome, and inefficient to say the least. It also has increased hostility in students toward the system of which the meal plan is a part.

The almost obvious answer to the situation would seem to be, "NO EAT -- NO PAY". The reasons supporting such a slogan are many, but prehaps a few should be mentioned. The meal contract compels the student (or his parents) to pay, in advance, for three meals a day for the entire school year -- whether or not he eats all of those meals. (The exception is, or course, Winter Term away, for which the student gets a "refund" if he applies for it.) The student who does not, for instance, go to breakfast at all, is thus penalized monetarily.

. Another instance of the sometimes embarrassing system as it now exists is the feeding of guests. If the student desires to "Treat" his guest to a meal, either he or the guest must hold up the line and shell out. More commonly practiced is the method of "sneaking" food to the visitor, a not altogether lovely view of Middlebury's hospitality. Add to these examples the more minor, but no less annoying, case of the student who has to get out of line to trek back to his room for his I.D., when both he and his friend the checker know that he has a meal contract, and has had one for the past three years! Etc., etc., etc.

To top it all off, consider that the student has no further choice of meals if he doesn't care for what is being served. He has paid for it already, and must either eat or, in effect, pay twice for his food if he hits the Crest Room that night instead.

**Pay-As-You-Eat**

So what can we do to alleviate the situation? Plenty, and it's all very simple, and more practically and efficiently, doesn't require any other changes in the present system but one. That is, sell books of meal tickets. A book of say 30 breakfast tickets, another book of lunch tickets, and a third for dinners. This produces a pay-as-you-eat system, wherein the student can save money on the meals he doesn't eat, feel free to treat a guest without embarrassment or underhanded means, and have more freedom of choice without any extra hassle than he now goes through. (This method has been and is used in many other schools with great results, among which are satisfaction and manageability.)

The rest of the existing system easily stays intact, with the checker merely changing titles to become the "receptionist" or something. Since most people will continue to eat most often in the dining halls, the people who estimate the amount of food to be prepared shouldn't have much trouble adjusting to the only slightly different figures. It also eliminates the problem of keeping track of the on- and off-contract students.

In essence, what is attained is the same system without all the hassles. And with this system comes the new attraction of paying only for what you eat, when you eat it.

# BATTS BOMB THREAT

By MARCY LARMON

When people bagan pounding on Batts dorm doors at 2:00 a.m. last Wednesday, many freshman girls were inclined to just turn over and try to ignore the noise. After all, rowdiness in the Batts is an accepted way of life. Unfortunately, even a few mumbled remarks designed to clam up any reveler had no effect, and gradually befuddled and bleary-eyed faces peered out, to be met not by grinning guys from Stewart but by Campus Security officers, and they weren't smiling. Neither were the girls who, in various stages of dress and wakefulness, grumbled their way over to the Johnson Arts Building to huddle uncomfortably on the floor.

At 1:15 a.m. and again at 2:00 a.m., Wes Brooks at WRMC radio station received an anonymous telephone call from a man who claimed a bomb had been planted somehwere in the Batts, set to go off "in about an hour." After the second call Campus Security was notified, and they evacuated the unamused residents of Batts. A ten-man force then searched the building for any sign of a bomb, but found nothing.

While waiting for news, or an explosion, girls stretched out on Johnson's rugs, or sat in circles discussing appropriate torture for the caller, should he be discovered. Some found floorspace in other dorms. One girl crept into the room of a sleeping friend in Stewart and left before either of the room's occupants woke to find her there.

At 3:15 a.m. all who wished to—there are no recorded abstentions—were allowed to return to their rooms. For those in the mood to appreciate it, it was quite a parade. No one looks her best dressed in jeans, long nightgown, short jacket and fuzzy slippers, crowned with curlers.

Although officials are still investigating the identity of the caller, Security Chief Ted Spencer, on Wednesday, called the score "Just a prank." Middlebury's last bomb scare was four years ago when another anonymous caller said there was a bomb in Batts. That threat also was termed "a prank."

# Internships With Social Services Planned for Jan.

By LUCIA SOLORANZO

At 7:00 on Wednesday, October 4, there was a meeting for co-ordination of Winter Internships in the Social Service Activities. Under this program, a student may work for a five week period during January Term at such places as Headstart, Day Care, O.E.O., (Office of Economic Opportunity), and the Brandon Training School.

The meeting was conducted by Cynthia Bear, with the following representatives of the listed areas: Gary Moser, Middlebury Forum and Brandon Training School; Kit Richter, Local Tutoring; Alice Brown, O.E.O.: Steve Smith, Day Care; and Paul Graef, Janet Frey, and Kit Richter, Head Start.

One of the issues discussed was that of transportation; Cynthia Bear stressed that the lack of it should not stop anyone from following up his interest. The number of students who could possibly be sponsored by the College and the proposed Agency were also talked about. It was hoped that the Teacher Education Program would pick up the interests involving Brandon Training School, Day Care, and Head Start, and that the Sociology Department would take up the rest. Students should bring their desired internships to either of these departments for acceptance or referral to another department.

As for the agencies, the numbers needed ranged from a definite commitment of three in Brandon Training School to great numbers under O.E.O. where the need was for active students willing to collect furniture and clothing and do construction and repair work on houses. Middlebury students interested in O.E.O. were referred directly to John Graham, the downtown director.

With the great interest in public service internships this year, Cynthia Bear stressed that it was now up to the individual student to coordinate his own project. If someone's interests stretch beyond the immediate vicinity into larger areas such as New York City work, however, that person can still get in touch with Cynthia Bear who has some contacts for this kind of social work. The deadline for all this planning is October 30th.

# S.S.C.S.

By SALLY KOTCHIAN

The Student Sex Counseling Service is now in its third year of operation at Middlebury College. It was started primarily as a women's counseling service for abortion referrals, but now has widened to a service run by students to provide confidential help and information for all students. The organization's greatest emphasis lies in the area of education and information with Randy Eppler and Lisa Lloyd as co-coordinators, Kim Fricke as Secretary-treasurer, Sally Kotchian as Information and Office Director, and Bev Conant and Adrienne Krumholtz as Program and Curriculum Designers.

As well as birth control information, the SSCS has an aborion counseling and referral service (Laurie Ellis 8-9096) and a list of the doctors and gynecological services offered in the area. It also works with the Planned Parenthood of Middlebury. Freshman counseling scheduled in the individual dorms, begins this week-anyone interested may attend.

In addition, SSCS is bringing information in other forms to the campus. There will be different speakers on all aspects of sexuality throughout the year, beginning with Dr. Robert Ryder of the National Institute of Mental Health who spoke Monday, October 9 on marriage and all its alternatives.

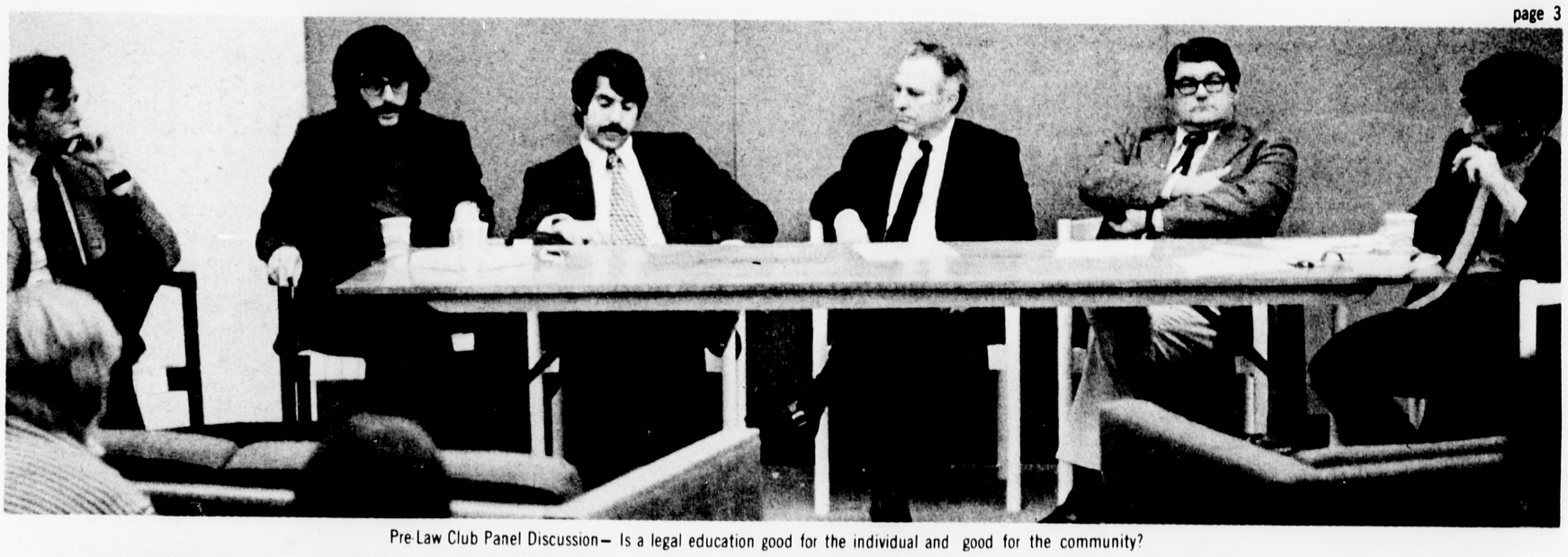
The SSCS offers office hours on Monday and Thursday nights from 7-9 p.m. in 45 Hillcrest Annex for anyone who wishes counseling and information in person, and also has a 24-hour phone service with two numbers: 8-6373 (Randy), and 8-7778 (Lisa).

# Foreign Students Hold Discussion

Tuesday, October 17 at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge the Internation Relations Club will present a panel of overseas students discussing impressions and reactions to the United States in their respective countries.

The panelists will be:
Ana Rios-Guardia—Panama
Helen Hung—China
Daniel Tang—China
Joanne Makris—Greece
Sooi-Lin Leow—Malaysia
Lynne Reyes—The Philippines
Mayra Nycasio—Dominican Republic

Moderating the panel will be Mr. Norman Pereira of the History Department.



Pre-Law Club Panel Discussion– Is a legal education good for the individual and good for the community?

# LAWYERS CHALLENGED ON IMPORTANCE OF ETHICS IN LAW

By LISA ANDERSON

The newly-formed Middlebury Pre-Law Club held its first sponsored event on Tuesday, October 3, a panel discussion on **The Future of the Legal Profession**. Participants included: Glen Jarret, class of '70, currently at Georgetown Law School; Gil Kujovich, class of '69, currently at Harvard Law School; Hilton H. Dier, Jr., Judge of the Addison County and District Courts; and Hilton A. Wick, attorney and Trustee of Middlebury College. Professor Murray Dry, pre-law adviser, and Dean Dennis O'Brien acted as moderators.

Mr. Dry began the discussion by issuing a challenge. In essence, he asked the participants to show him that a legal education is good for the individual and good for the community. Reiterating and expanding an idea previously expressed to the Pre-Law Club, he maintained that law schools tend to ignore the larger problems of justice and responsibility while teaching students only how to solve narrow and specific problems. This approach, Mr. Dry suggested, may produce sophists talented in means but uneducated in ends. That lawyers are powerful and important members of the community makes vitally important the question whether or not they have been trained in the rational investigation of values.

He raised the following specific questions:

Do lawyers still look beyond private interest toward the common interest?

Do lawyers take seriously the object of law—justice—or is this a matter left to professors?

Do lawyers take seriously the difference between law-making and law interpretation?

And finally, does an education in law make one a good citizen or a sophist?

To judge by their answers, it would appear that none of the participants were prepared for such a challenge, though the two Middlebury alumni who had studied under Mr. Dry certainly ought to have expected it. In their responses, the two students stated that lawyers were more pragmatic than professors and did not deal with these questions when studying law. Mr. Kujovich likened the study of law to the learning of a skill, such as cabinet-making. Mr. Wick maintained that law schools were to train students in the law, not to make them good leaders. Although law graduates tend to become leaders, he did not see the necessity of training them in leadership.

Dean O'Brien agreed with Mr. Dry's basic contention, but questioned the idea that law schools ought to be reformed. The broader principles must be learned, he thought, but he was unsure when, and whether these should be learned as an undergraduate, as a law student, or as a lawyer gaining experience. The four panelists all thought this knowledge was something to be gained by experience, but Mr. Dry disagreed, stating that one must draw on the learning received as a student.

Mr. Dry and Dean O'Brien agreed on the importance of studying broad philosophical issues, but disagreed as to where these may be learned. The four panelists did not challenge the assertion that a legal education does not deal with these issues; rather, they seemed to deny the existence of a problem.

I infer from Mr. Wick's and Judge Dier's remarks that neither of them considers values to be of such a questionable nature that they need to be examined. They are among those people who take the traditional accepted values

The problem arises when these traditional values are questioned—as they are today by what Mr. Jarret called "the new generation of lawyers."

Mr. Jarret thought this new generation was morally superior to previous generations of law students and that its involvement in consumer and environmental law demonstrated this. However, he never related this to a legal education, explaining how these students came by a new moral awareness, nor did he convincingly demonstrate that this moral awareness was anything more than a faddish "**social conscience.**"

Denying the contention that lawyers will necessarily influence the substantive ends of public policy, Mr. Kujovich argued that lawyers must not impose their ideas on clients and that values are no more than what the people want. Moral education is unnecessary because lawyers merely provide the means to achieve the client's end. This view may also be found to be deficient if one can determine that a lawyer's values will necessarily affect the common interest independent of any client's desires, as in deciding the basis on which to argue a case, deciding whether to support or oppose a certain proposed law or, as a judge, determining a sentence to be imposed.

I personally am concerned that today's legal education slights the deeper philosophical problems of justice and the good life, concentrating instead on "relevant" issues, such as ecology and consumer fraud. While environmental and consumer legislation is an important aspect of law toay, lawyers must concern themselves with the enduring moral problems. The new generation of lawyers is implicitly challenging the traditional values of the older lawyers. Values have changed and the new lawyers will have the opportunity to alter our society to fit their new values. Therefore it is incumbent upon us to understand the moral issues and decide if values are changing for the better.

# Conflict Over Fast Decision

By DEBBIE HUNTINGTON

Students who were here last year will remember the one-meal fast last spring that was sponsored by REAP. This fast raised approximately $240; the money was sent to the Hue University Special Relief Fund. Certainly we did not "suffer" in missing one meal; and the money was raised to help those who were... and still are... in need.

However, there will be no more fasts of school meals. REAP had proposed a fast as part of the Medical Aid for Indochina week. The Community Council approved it three weeks ago; REAP was then informed that the deans had decided against the fast.

Dean O'Brien explained the Old Chapel decision, saying that although there had been no complaints from parents as of yet, it is unfair to the parents that money they pay for students meals go to any other cause. "The money is collected for the praticular purpose of meals; we have an obligation to use it for the purpose it was collected", he said. It is the principle of the matter, he explained.

This decision has led to great dissatisfaction on the part of many students. For many, the issue is not only that of the fast, but also of the rights and power, or lack thereof, of the student body. Said Bill Reedy of REAP: "This is a clarification of power relationships within the school, that, in fact, the administration is not concerned with the voice of the students, who in my opinion should have control over their educational and social lives at this school. The decision against the fast was made without the consultation of the community council or the student body, and reminds us once again of the token nature of the Community Council, making it appear that the students have representation."

The 1973 **Kaleidoscope** is sponsoring a contest for inspired photography, writing, and graphics.

A $10.00 prize will be given and the most creative entry (in the Judges' opinion) will be published in a full two-page spread in the 1973 **Kaleidoscope**.

Entries need not directly relate to campus life but should reflect feelings, attitudes, etc. recognizable to members of the community.

All entries must be submitted in black and white to the **Kaleidoscope**, box C799, by November 10, 1972. The contest is open to all students and employees of the college.

# WALK-A-THON

On October 21 there will be a 25 mile fund raising walk for the Addison County Field Days Youth Center.

The walk will begin at 8:00 A.M. at the Field Days Site in New Haven. Cars will be available in front of Proctor for those who need a ride out to the site. Walkers should arrive about a half hour before to register. You do not have to walk the full distance but if you plan to do so, a full days walk should be expected. For those who do not wish to attempt the long walk, a mini-walk will be established but the same walk cards should be used.

Police, Red Cross, and cars to return tired walkers to the Youth Center will be available. Refreshments (not lunch) will also be provided along the way. There will be entertainment (fiddlers, folk, and rock) along the way and a cookout and entertainment at the Field Days Site afterwards. If you want you can sleep there that night. This is not only a fund raising walk but an event that can be a lot of fun.

Walkers should obtain a walk card prior to the walk from Proctor Information Desk and find friends, neighbors, relatives, and local businessmen to sponsor them a certain amount a mile.

# Baha'i Message of World Unity

By STANLEY FIELDS

"The earth is but one country and mankind its citizens." This is the basic belief of the Baha'is, a religious group which has an organization on the Middlebury campus. The statement is by Baha'u'llah, whom the Baha'is believe is the Manifestation of God for this age. The essence of His Revelation—the unity of the human race.

The Baha'is of the college hold a fireside every Thursday night in Cook Lounge. A fireside is a sharing of ideas in which each person is free to contribute his thoughts. There is no set dogma but rather the independent investigation of truth. Every Baha'i can take a different perspective.

Members of the Baha'i faith believe that the purpose of their lives is to promote the oneness of mankind. They work toward the elimination of racial and national prejudices and bring up their children to have no consciousness of difference in color or nationality. The human family is as "the leaves of one tree."

To bring about their goal, Baha'is hope to have a universal language established so that all people can communicate with each other. Men and women should enjoy equal status in society. Every child should receive an education so he can better make a contribution to the unity of the world.

Baha'u'llah teaches that all the Messengers of God are as one and there is unity of all religions. Each man has the capacity to know and to love God. Unity is first achieved within oneself and then with all of mankind.

The Baha'i faith began with the Message of the Bab (theGate) which was that another Messenger of God would come. This was Baha'u'llah, which means the Glory of God. Baha'u'llah was

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# THE WILL TO GROW: a philosophical system

By JOHN WILSON

Since 1967, the questions of who I am and how I should live my life have been paramount in my thinking. This thinking has slowly developed into a philosophical system with which I've studied all aspects of existence. Many people have been interested before, so possibly this brief summary will prove to be of interest:

I am conscious; therefore I exist.

I shall always exist. (This assumption comes from the incomprehensibility of an end to consciousness.)

I am soul. (That part of me which is conscious is composed of soul or spirit.)

Joy is a good consciousness; therefore, whatever makes me joyous I'll define as good.

Joy is an expanding or growing feeling; therefore growing of soul is good. (Good equals growing of soul.)

More growing is better than less growing. (This is my basis for judgment.)

My goal is to grow as much as possible.

It seems probable that there will always be something from which I could grow; therefore, since I shall always exist, there must be an infinity of experience or spirit or both from which I will be able to grow. (This constitutes the beginning of my belief in infinity.)

I have infinite capacity to grow; I am infinite.

There are other infinite consciousnesses, other souls. (The only other possible explanation for all of you would be as part of my dream, and I couldn't grow from manifestations of myself anywhere near as much as from people I've encountered.)

The best (according to the definition of good) way of interacting would be infinite mutual growing from each other, growing close and growing with each other.

Growing close and growing with each other is love (definition). Therefore it would be best to love other consciousnesses, and love the infinity of spirit or experience which I can grow.

Infinity in myself, others, and spirit in general, is difficult to comprehend; therefore, when I have encountered it, which is constantly, I've placed limits and a limiting order on it for my own peace of mind. All infinities are therefore incorrectly imagined as finite. Finiteness is a mask of convention placed on infinity. The whole of the space-time continuum is such a limitation.

These ideas of finiteness give the impression of limiting infinite growing. These ideas are walls (definition). (Jealousy, death, the 4-minute mile, money, and the essentials of survival are all examples of walls.)

Walls are bad because they give the impression of limited growing, which isn't the case.

Pain is the impression of feeling growing limited by some wall. Therefore pain is a symptom of a wall.

A subset of my goal is to destroy all walls in me, with the by-product of destroying the potential for feeling pain.

God is spiritual infinity (definition), which includes myself, others, and the infinite spiritual experience from which I can grow.

The best way to destroy all walls is through a study and comprehension of the various infinities mentioned before, or equally, a study and comprehension of God, or equally again, loving either of the above.

Thus I will live my life for joy by growing and realizing that an infinite consciousness has no limitations.

# E.Q. NEWS

By TOM PLUMB

The environmental fad has come and gone and many more people than ever before are considering a career in some environmental field. Odom Fanning has directed his and our attention to possible environmental careers in his book **Opportunities in Environmental Careers.** A brochure put out by Vocational Guidance Manuals described what could be found in this book quite well. "For each field of environmental management the author defines terms, describes scope, lists major activities, discusses functions of specific types of practitioners, pegs the field on the career ladder (from the lowest rung of inspector to the highest rung of Ph.D. scientist or engineer), describes education, gives earnings and working conditions, projects employment demand to 1980, and list major sources of of additional information... It tells the interested student how to plan and prepare for a deeply satisfying and rewarding career in environmental management."

**Biomedical News** called it " a must for every public library, every school library, and, in particular, for High School and College guidance counselors. It is readable, informative, well-organized, carefully researched, and especially relevant in this time of public concern for the environment."

Mr. Fanning is a special assistant for Technical Information in the U.S. Department of Commerce, consultant to the White House Council on Environmental Quality, and author of "Opportunities in Oceanographic Careers". He is also helping us look into possible improvements in the college's environmental studies program.

Mr. Fanning will speak on environmental careers on Friday, October 13, at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge. If you're interested in pursuing a career in environmental management, try to be there. It could be of some help if you're not sure what you want to do or how you go about doing what you want to do.

The recycling program has been redesigned. The college is providing E.Q. with a driver and truck to collect papers in every week and will pay half the expenses. We would like to remind the recyclers in each dorm that this driver is paid by the hour and therefore we cannot pick up unbundled papers. Please bundle them because we don't have the time to do it all.

On Saturday, October 14 E.Q. is showing the film "Hotel". It will be shown as 7, 9:15, and 11:30 for 25¢ in Dana.

On Thursday, October 19, in the Grange Hall in town next to Smith's Park Restaurant, there will be a night with the candidates for state offices at 8:00 P.M. The topic of discussion will be what their stand is in regard to the environment. This is sponsored by four environmental organizations.

Don't forget the Walk for the Youth Center on October 21. Get a walk card at Proctor Information Desk and start going after sponsors. If you don't want to walk, sponsor someone who does. A lot of entertainment is planned so get out and walk and enjoy yourself.

# *Vu Con...* continued from p. 1

which all U.S. POW's would be released. It also provides for the immediate removal of Nguyen Van Thieu and his officials from office and the formation of a "broad three-segmented government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period of peace and the holding of general elections and that will organize general elections in South Vietnam."

Vu Con answered questions from the Middlebury audience, who, he and the Vermont Vietnam members later rearked, seemed "particularly well-informed." One student questioned the support from South Vietnamese soldiers for Vietnamization if popular opinion was really against the United States and Thieu. Vu Con explained that for those unable to attend a university the army was compulsory after the age of seventeen. Also, because of the difficulty in earning a living, many men were forced into the army to support themselves and their families. This is the army of the Saigon government, controlled by Thieu.

**Opposition to Thieu Regime**

Another student asked if the Provisional Revolutonary Government was considered more representative of the Vietnamese people than the government in Saigon. Con replied that the Provisional Revolutionary Government consisted of the country's intellectual, religious, labor, and student groups and was, in his opinion, supported by the majority. In "Liberated Areas" of South Vietnam, peasants and workers have risen up against Thieu's regime and United States' presence with guerilla warfare.

In answer to another question, Vu Con said that the Vietnamese do not regard American people or even American pilots as their enemies. Instead, he said, their enemies are "those who are sitting in the White House and pushing the buttons." This sentiment was reflected in a film shown that began "This film is a gift from the children of Vietnam to the children of America..."

Other speakers during the program were Lisa Murray and Carolyn Horne of Vermont Vietnam, and Bill Reedy, of R.E.A.P., the organization which sponsored the program. Each person spoke briefly of his own committment to the war issue and urged students to participate in Medical Aid for Indochina Week, October 8th-15th, and National Demonstration Day on October 14th, when a group will demonstrate against Nixon and for the Seven Point Peace Plan at the Statehouse in Montpelier at noon.

# PHOTO SHOW

"Photovision '72," a major collection of 100 prize-winning photographs by New England photographers, went on exhibit last week at the Johnson Gallery and will run through October 29.

The invitational portion of the show features work by 15 outstanding photographers including Marie Cosindas, Andreas Feininger and Warren Hill.

The exhibit will also include the top 15 prize winning photos selected by a jury from the 2,700 entries received. In addition there is a special exhibit of works from the selection committee and jury, including Steven Trefonides, the director of Photovision '72, Minor White, Carl Siembab and Jonathan Green, professor of photography at MIT.

Photovision '72 is open to the public daily 1-5 p.m. and 7-10 p.m. Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the Johnson Gallery in the Christian A. Johnson Memorial Building.

# Did You Know

The observatory was built in 1936 and renovated over the past three years. It is now equipped with a telescope capable of magnifying astronomical objects up to 400 times.

# *baha'i...* continued from p. 3

born in Iran and began His Mission in 1863, suffering exile and prison for His beliefs. But His Revelation spread and the increasing number of followers, the Baha'is, took the Message from the Holy Land to the rest of the world. Baha'u'llah died in 1892. His son was chosen to safeguard the Baha'i faith from splitting into sects and became Interpreter of Baha'u'llah's Writings and the Exemplar of His Cause.

The Baha'is became organized at Middlebury only a few years ago and there are now seven of them on campus. Richard Fisher, chairman of the college's Baha'is, said that people, especially college students, have little interest in religion when the realize the contradiction between its teachings and the way its followers conduct their lives. But when they learn about the Baha'i faith and way of life, they can see that "Baha'is are trying to live this life." The most important thing, he said, was that people become conscious of the oneness of mankind. Mankind, they believe, will one day turn to them as the only viable possibility. But no attempt is made to convert, or to show the lack of truth in other religions.

The fireside itself begins with a prayer and then continues with an informal discussion. The Baha'is believe in putting themselves in a prayerful attitude before all things, on both the personal and interpersonal level. Besides firesides both at the college and in town, there are also deepenings, in which a particular aspect of Baha'u'llah's teachings is considered for a better understanding. The Baha'is will sometimes bring speakers to the campus and will also have a Baha'i filmmaker come in December.

Everyone is welcome to the fireside and the Baha'i faith will be explained to any who do come. Whether the college's Baha'is are all truly sincere can only be known by looking at their way of life. But anyone interested in a possible alternative to his own faith or lack of faith may do well to explore Baha'i. As one possible believer put it, "I have to believe in something and if it's going to be any religion, it will be Baha'i.

# MCAB news

By LAURA REINERTSEN

There will be another open and informal discussion with the student member of the Special Committee on the College this Thursday at 4:30 in Proctor Lounge. This meeting is so open that it has no set topic - just come to give your opinions or suggestions on any aspect of the College. Some interesting discussions may happen!

Another way in which the Committee is actively soliciting ideas from the student body is directed especially at the senior class. As people who have both the background of three years experience at Middlebury and the perspective of their imminent departure, all seniors will be given the chance to be interviewed in groups of no larger than five. The ten or twelve seniors who will be leading these small discussions will try to glean general ideas, suggestions, criticisms, and positive opinions about "the Middlebury experience". Hopefully all this can then be funnelled into the Committee as input for its deliberations.

Each senior will get a long-ish letter from me, suggesting types of questions we are asking and a notification of his or her meeting time from his discussion leader.

If there is any truth to the wild idea being promulgated that students' opinions on their own education can be valuable, then it really is important for people to show up for their discussions.

Faith Gulick— the body as an instrument for creative expression.

# DANCE: exploration in choreographic art

On Thursday, October 5, Faith Gulick presented an audience of students and community members with a special insight into the considerations a dancer must make in using the body as an instrument of creative expression.

In a combination of lecture and demonstration, Ms. Gulick reflected the approaches of Louis Horst, author of **Modern Dance Forms**, with whom she worked at Connecticut College. She used a historical approach to show dance in its major phases from the Archaic Era to the 1930's when modern dance as creative expression began to take the form we see today.

Ms. Gulick began with an introduction to the four main elements of dance choreography: 1) design, both of the body in relation to itself and to the area around it; 2) rhythm; 3) motivation (the ways in which certain emphases in body motion portray a particular feeling) and 4) the space in which the dancer moves. She then went into the two-dimensional world of the archaic style, using artwork examples, and explained the role of these one-plane oriented exercises as studies in tension. Her own archaic study, "Offering", was performed to Mayuzumi's "Mandala Symphony".

The next area, Medieval Studies, stressed the parallelism especially noticeable in medieval painting and tapestries. The sacred study, "Jacob's Dream" was done to Susato's "Pavane 'Mille Regretz'" and the secular "Knight Errant," a lively show of chivalrous battle, including archers, was performed to "Branles De Borgogne, Branle Gay Nouveau" by Moderne.

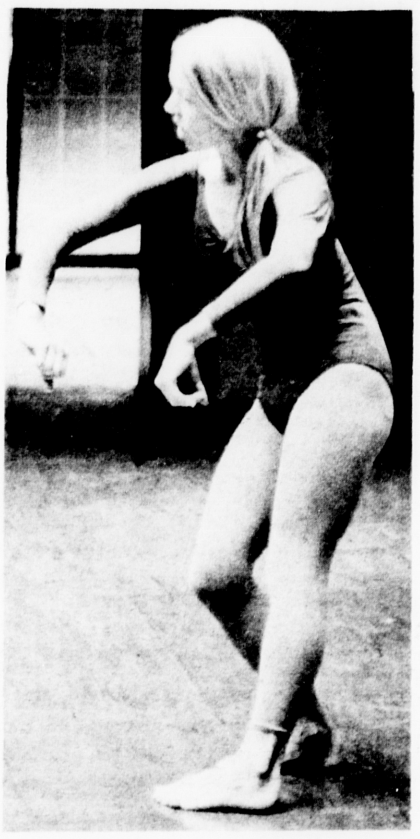
Although Mr. Horst's work went directly from the Medieval period to the 1930s, Ms. Gulick took the time to explore some of the distinguishing factors of modern dance. She stressed especially the use of parallel positions as opposed to ballet's constant turning out of the limbs; the special lilt of modern dance; the freer use of repetition and augmentation; and the "breathing" motion of falls in modern dance movement.

Ms. Gulick enacted Bach's Rondeau from Suite #2 in B minor to demonstrate theme and development and then re-enacted a children's program she had directed to "L'Histoire du Soldat" by Stravinsky. Her interpretation of Milhaud's "La Creation du Monde" concluded what proved to be a very satisfying experience for both audience and performer.

In addition to the dance classes taught as part of the Middlebury Physical Education curriculum, Ms. Gulick sponsors Monday night Dance Workshops and Dance Club Meetings on Thursdays. Next week's Monday Workshop will feature African Dance, to be followed the next week by Jazz; David Moffet is now working with the Dance Club of Improvisation. Both take place at 7:00 in the McCullough Dance Studio and are open to all who wish to participate.

Edgar and Marguerite Schenkman, a violin/viola duo will be featured here at 4:15 p.m. Thursday, October 12, on the Middlebury College Thursday Series in the Johnson Building. The program is free and open to the public.

The guest artists, who are graduates of the Juilliard School of Music, have appeared professionally throughout the country. Dr. Schenkman is the founding conductor of the Richmond (Va.) Symphony Orchestra, which has grown to become one of the largest and finest of the metropolitan orchestras.



# Student Forum News

The following is the text of a proposal presented to the Forum by the Student Forum Finance Committee on October 8, 1972:

**Resolution: That all organizations subject to the guidelines of the Student Forum Finance Committee shall submit an updated budget of proposed expenditures for the fall semester by the last week in September of each year. These budgets will be sent to the Finance Committee by the end of October for 1972 only.**

The proposal was passed unanimously.

The Educational Council reported the results of a proposal passed late last spring regarding changes in the final exam system. Of 221 courses offered, 91 had no exams; 15 had student-scheduled exams (11 instructors, 8 depts., 456 students involved in this); 29 had "take-home" exams; 86 exams were scheduled by the registrar.

These results are considered encouraging since the proposal was passed so late in the semester last year, leaving little time for instructors to take advantage of the new exam options.

The Educational Council would like to remind students that the deadline for student initiated Winter Term courses is Friday, Oct. 13.

A proposal suggested by Mr. Prickett regarding changes in the school calendar will be discussed at the next meeting of the Educational Council which is Monday, October 16.

On Friday, October 20th, the freshman class will elect seven members of the Student Forum.

The Student Forum deals with all facets of academic and social life at Middlebury. The Forum has the power to decide on the allocation of the student activities fee and to appoint students to the three college councils. Its major role is to voice student opinion to the working groups of the Student Forum or the student body at large and voted on by the Forum and then referred to one of the three college councils for consideration. Anyone interested in taking an active part in college governance should seriously consider becoming a Forum member.

Any freshman who wishes to run should submit a resume to Cynthia Bear in the Dean of Students office before 4:00 on Friday, October 13th. Copies of these resumes will be posted in Proctor ...(PLEASE NOTE: Candidates who would like their views published in the **Campus** should also submit a condensation of their resume which does not exceed 125 words.) Students who would like to have better exposure for their views can also post resume copies in the dormitories or dining halls.

The elections will be held on the 20th and will be coordinated by the Junior Fellows and the Junior Counselors. Results will be publicized on Saturday, October 21st so that the freshmen will be represented at the Forum's October 22nd meeting. Specific questions can be directed to Cynthia Bear in Old Chapel or Curt Viebranz in Hadley 212 (Box 921).

# Peddling Perfervidity - Pedestrian Problem

**By SID GOULD**

Have you been the victim of this typical scene?

You are walking along on one of the many Middlebury College footpaths minding your own business, watching the workmen watching the short skirts, when from behind you hear the unmistakable clicking of gears, or the whir of wheels, or the pumping of pedals. Sometimes you can tell that you have time to turn around and get out of the way, but more often than not, in one frantic, fear-stricken moment you realize that some maniac is bearing down on you at 75 mph plus and is accelerating and that there is absolutely nothing you can do and that in one moment you are about to be run over by a 25 gear, triple seated, 2 ton Schwinn.

Well, you made it this time, but how about the next time? Can you be sure that you won't end up in a puddle on the side of the road?

We of WTI (Walker Training Institute) can assure you that there won't be a next time by teaching you these few simple rules to safe walking. Of course, to be really safe and sure you will have to sign up for the full six week program, but just to demonstrate our techniques we offer this brief outline.

FIRST: ALWAYS BE PREPARED. The safest pedestrian is the one who never leaves his dorm without being adequately primed for the hazards of walking.

**Dress**: Not only must you wear clothes in contrast with the time of day, but handy signs pasted on your back such as "My father is President of the College", or "I'll see you in court" can be useful in avoiding collisions. You must remember, though, to make your signs large enough to be read from a distance so as to avoid accidents with interested cyclists.

**Physical well-being**: Make sure your body is in tip top shape before you take it out on the sidewalk. Remember, your body is the only thing between you and a bike in case of collision. Also useful are sharp reflexes. First practice diving to your right or left at the drop of a pin. Then, practice diving without injuring yourself.

SECOND: FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES OF THE SIDEWALK.

**Always signal your intentions**: Right arm extended to the right if making a right turn. Left arm extended to the left if making a left turn. Both arms extended over the head if being mugged.

**Always leave yourself an out**: Be constantly aware of the location of all cyclists and pedestrians within one hundred yards of you in any direction. One suggestion that we've had is the use of a rearview mirror which can be purchased cheaply at any Woolworths and is easily attached to the forehead. The defect with these is that they look so damn silly, although possibly not as silly as a pedestrian who stops every five seconds and looks around.

Now let's take a test walk, just for practice. You open the door of your dorm and step out. First you take a minute to check out the traffic, then you accelerate onto the sidewalk. About twenty paces behind you are three males: probably nothing to worry about. Ahead of you about thirty paces are a male and a female: beware of sudden stopping. Let's try a right turn. That's right, extend that arm and turn. Try to cut your turns a little bit more sharply so as to spend as little time as possible in the vulnerable position of the turn. Check your rearview mirror. A bike? Get prepared, move to the right, check the distance. Two bikes? Three bikes? Don't panic, let's ease off the sidewalk and let them pass. By the whooping you can tell that they're probably drunk drivers, liable to do anything, so in these next few seconds let's be extra cautious. Recheck your rearview mirror. They're turning? Well, you're safe and you've made it past your first big obstacle with the help of WTI. Now ease back into the middle of the sidewalk. What? Only two of them turned? Well, where's the third? YOU DON'T KNOW? CHECK...!

Well, as we said, to be fully prepared you must take the full course.

# BRIDGE

**NORTH**
♠ -A Q 10 7
♡ -3
◇ -A K 8 7 4
♣ -5 3 2

**WEST**
♠
♡ -K Q J 10 9 7
◇ -Q 2
♣ -Q J 10 9 4

**EAST**
♠ -6 5 4 3 2
♡ -5
◇ -J 10 9 6 5
♣ -8 7

**SOUTH**
♠ -K J 9 8
♡ -A 8 6 4 2
◇ -3
♣ -A K 6

Dealer: WEST
Vulnerable: NORTH-SOUTH

**THE BIDDING:**

| WEST | NORTH | EAST | SOUTH |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 ♡ | DBL | pass | 2 ♡ |
| 3 ♣ | 3 ◇ | pass | 3 ♡ |
| pass | 3 ♠ | pass | 6 ♠ |
| pass | pass | pass | |

West's opening lead: King of Hearts

By PETER MINOWITZ

West opens one heart on his two-suiter, North doubles for takeout and East passes. South's cue-bid of two hearts is the only forcing bid available to him. (in response to a takeout double, a simple response in a new suit shows from 0-8 points, and a jump in a new suit is invitational, showing from 9-11 points.) After West bids his second suit (he has nothing to fear; his hand contains a lot of playing strength and the vulnerability is favorable), North shows his diamond suit. South's second cue-bid is a request for more information, and when North shows his spade suit, South leaps boldly to slam.

After West leads the king of hearts, South sees that he has no immediate losers and he proceeds to count his winners. He sees two club tricks, two diamond tricks, and one heart trick, meaning he will have to make seven spade tricks to fulfill his contract. A four-three division among the outstanding diamonds coupled with a trump split of no worse than four-one would enable South to make his contract by ruffing two small diamonds in his hand, thus establishing the diamond suit. However, South is fairly sure that things will not be breaking well because of the bidding—West bid on the three-level opposite a passing partner with a maximum of twelve high card points (South is looking at a combined North-South holding of 28 points), so he must have a very distributional hand, and thus be short in the two suits that he hasn't bid.

The only way for South to obtain the seven trump tricks that he needs is by **cross-ruffing** diamonds and hearts. After drawing one round of trumps (as a precaution), and cashing the ace-king of diamonds, South can score six additional trump tricks by ruffing hearts in dummy and diamonds in his hand (three in each). Notice, however, that East would discard his two little clubs (being unable to overruff) when South ruffs hearts in dummy. East would then be able to ruff clubs, and South would go down, being unable to take the two club tricks he needs.

Before doing any ruffing, South must first cash the ace and king of clubs —— sighing with relief when East follows suit. He would now cross-ruff as described before, ank make his contract. South took a necessary risk in cashing his two clubs, for if East had started with a singleton club, South would probably have no chance to avoid defeat.

Generally, whenever a cross-ruffed is planned, all outside winners must first be cashed.

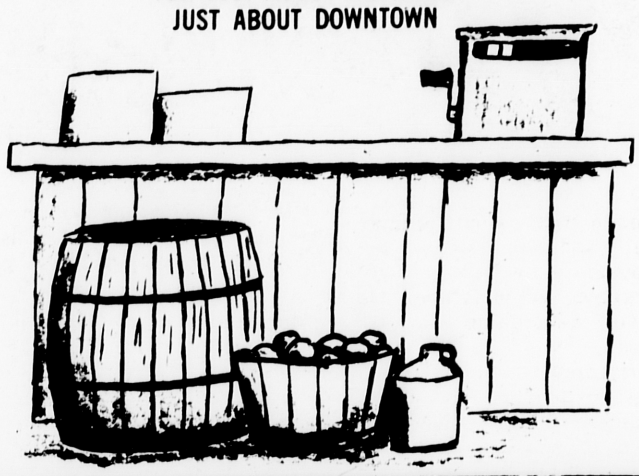
living is so delicate
that it is the only way to describe all thinking
wanting talking being

to meet new rooms voices
be the observer
the listener

write the poems
to sleepers
not only is it delicate
but indescribable.

ley

SAM'S MARKET
FOR JUST ABOUT ANYTHING
JUST ABOUT DOWNTOWN



misterUP's
for good eating
Sirloin steak
beef Kabob with rice pilaf
bar-b-qued Pork Chops
Trout fish francaise
chopped Sirloin
Sandwiches
bar-b-qued ½ chicken

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# Vitaman

There is much talk about organic foods; people wonder why they are better. Moreover, many people don't know what organic food is. Things are being passed off as organic that are really not.

What is organically grown food? Organically grown food is food grown without pesticides; grown without fertilizers; grown in soil whose humus content is increased by the additions of organic matter; grown in soil whose mineral content is increased with applications of natural mineral fertilizers; has not been treated with preservatives, hormones, antibiotics, etc.

Organic methods have enabled the Chinese to farm the same fields for 4000 years. Organic farming as we know it today was originated by Sir Albert Howard, an English agricultural advisor to the Indian state of Indore. The area in which Howard worked was quite poor and could generally not afford fertilizers brought in from other areas. Howard tried to devise methods of using locally available materials to increase soil fertility. Howard's solution was a method known as the Indore method of composting.

First, a layer of brush is placed on the ground as a base. A heap is then built in layers, using a 6 inch layer of green matter (weeds, leaves, crop wastes, grass, etc.) and above that a 2 inch layer of manure. This is covered with a layer of topsoil and limestone. This heap is built until about 5 feet high. The pile naturally heats up as a result of the multiplication of microbes to over 150 degrees, and is turned at 6 weeks and 12 weeks. After 3 months the compost is finished. Other methods have been devised, but the basic idea remains the same.

The compost is added to the garden at betweem 1/2 and 3 inches thick. It adds fine organic matter to the soil, which leads to healthy plants.

Dr. Arthur M. Smith, in **Ag Chem** Magazine, July 1972, points out that organic matter helps to maintain proper moisture levels in soils between rain, and "the organic humic acid in humus makes its nutrients (calcium, magnesium, sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium) available to growing plants."

Organic farmers add minerals to their soil by using ground up rocks. For example, dolomite will be ground up and added to a field to increase calcium and magnesium. Phosphate rock, finely pulverized, is also a natural fertilizer. One hundred pounds of the artificial chemical fertilizer, superphosphate, has 50 pounds of rock and 50 pounds of sulfuric acid.

Organic farmers believe that chemical fertilizers are not really helping soil fertility. They believe that chemical fertilizers are "quick acting, short term plant boosters, responsible for: 1) the deterioration of soil friability, creating hardpan soil, 2) The destruction of beneficial soil life, including earthworms, 3) altering vitamin and protein content of certain crops, 4) making certain crops more vulnerable to diseases, and 5) preventing plants from absorbing some needed minerals".

They state that acid fertilizer dissolves the cementing material in the soil and causes the surface of the soil to form a compact, fairly impervious layer. This layer encourages rain water to run off rather than enter the soil. Followers of the organic movement believe that artificial fertilizers can kill soil microorganisms.

To protect against insect damage, organic farmers use a few methods combined. The first is to maintain good soil fertility by using compost and rock salts. Soil fertility has a lot to do with plant health.

Dr. William Albrecht of the University of Missouri performed a series of careful experiments which proved that spinach grown in fertile soil resisted attacks of thrips, while that grown on poor soil was destroyed. Other studies have come to the same conclusion. Many farmers report, strange as it seems, that insects bother their plants less since they have farmed organically.

Other ways of combatting insects include trapping them, using mulches, and buying insects such as lady bugs and others to combat other insects.

These do not always work 100% effectively, but they are a good start, and usually do an adequate job.

Organic farmers seek to live within nature's laws. Organic farming is labor intensive. Time's effort creates compost heaps. That is why organically grown foods cost more, But the fact that you will find no pesticide residues in them, no artificial fertilizers where they were grown, and a high amount of nutrition is worth a lot.

**Coming soon**: Why organically grown foods are better for you.

**Apple Rice Betty**

4 large tart apples
1 cup cooked organic brown rice
1 cup honey, raw
1/4 teaspoon cloves
1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons unrefined safflower oil

Mix honey with spices. Place a thin layer of rice in a greased baking dish. Add a layer of thinly sliced apples, and sprinkle with honey and spices. Repeat layers (almost like composting) until all ingredients are used, saving some honey for the top. Pour oil over rice. Bake in a moderate oven until apples are soft. Serve hot.

**Spiced Cider**

1 quart cider
4 sticks cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon allspice
1/2 teaspoon cloves

Bring cider to boil. Add spices. Let stand 4 hours. Strain. Serve hot or cold.

BUMMING? CALL DRUG ASSIST 8-7555

# Robert D. Cross Lectures on American Religion

Robert D. Cross– "Religion and the Melting Pot"

Mr. Robert D. Cross, Professor of History and Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the University of Virginia, spoke to a Middlebury audience Thursday night, October 5. The occasion was the Charles S. Grant Memorial Lequre. His topic: "Religion and the Melting Pot".

**The Lecture**

Warmly introduced by Middlebury's Travis Jacobs, Mr. Cross first praised Grant as a scholar and historian, noting especially the "scrupulous authenticity" of his work, and calling his book an "exercise in controlled intelligence".

Mr. Cross then proceeded to define terms necessary to his lecture, and commented on concepts of American religious life and the migratory existence of American culture. He outlined the dilemma of migrant religious groups in their frequent inability to maintain purity in their ideal of religion. Often forced to interact with a culture not of their own choosing, various religious groups have reacted in different ways.

Deprecating the "melting pot" metaphor as a crude one, Mr. Cross discussed the reactions of numerous select religious groups to this phenomenon of American culture -- responses which ranged from utter terror and complete despair, to demoralization, to selective adaptation. Relying heavily for the remainder of his his talk on Gordon, a fellow scholar and author, Cross developed for his audience Gordon's theories of "cultural assimilation" and "structural assimilation". Illustrating these ideas with groups such as Jehovah's Witnesses, the Roman Catholic Church, and German Lutherans, Mr. Cross explained the degrees, types and implications of such assimilation in terms of American politics, government, technology, education, and nationalism.

In a brief concluding statement, Mr. Cross expressed his belief that religious pluralism was the key to American religion and rapidly closed with a plea to the scholarly world of American Historians and Sociologists for more localized works in the tenor of Grant's study of Kent, Connecticut. In Mr. Cross' opinion, it is through this type of concentrated assessment of a specific situation that new hypotheses concerning the nature of American religion can be both formulated and congealed.

**The Speaker**

Mr. Cross, a native of Iowa and a graduate of Harvard University (A.B.; A.M. and Ph. D., 1955), was a member of the History Department at Columbia University from 1959 to 1967, serving as Chairman the last three years. In 1967 he became President of Hunter College, City University of New York, and in 1969 he accepted the presidency of Swarthmore College, where he had taught during the 1950's and had been Director of Admissions for two years. During the summer of 1972 he moved to Charlottesville, Virginia, where he is Professor of History and Dean of Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the University of Virginia.

A contributor to a number of journals, including the **Atlantic** and **Yale Review**, Mr. Cross has edited several professional publications and wrote **The Emergence of Liberal Catholicism in America** (1958). A chief reader for the Advance Placement Program of the College Board (American History) from 1964 to 1967, he recently served as Chairman, Panel of Consultants for Teachers of Basic Subjects. Education Professions Development Act, Office of Education, Dept of HEW (1969 to 1971).

**The Charles S. Grant Memorial Committee**

The Charles S. Grant Memorial Committee and the Department of History sponsor this lecture annually, in honor of the late Charles S. Grant, a member of the Middlebury History Department for several years prior to his death in 1961. A gifted, much-loved teacher and esteemed scholar, Professor Grant won wide critical acclaim for his book, **Democracy in the Connecticut Frontier Town of Kent**, published in 1961 not long before his death.

Shortly thereafter, several of his colleagues and friends in the Middlebury comminuty formed a committee and created a fund that would eventually become large enough to establish an annual lecture-ship as a fitting and enduring tribute to him. Four years ago the fund had grown sufficiently to permit an expenditure from interest, and the first Grant Memorial Lecture was delivered in May, 1966 by Professor Carl Bridenbaugh of Brown University. The second lecture was given in 1967 by Professor Shaw Livermore, Jr., of the University of Michigan; the third in January of 1969, by Professor Walter Metzger of Columbia University, the fourth in October of 1970, by Professor Eric F. Goldman of Princeton University, and the fifth in October 1971 by Professor Marvin Meyer of Brandeis University.

# INDEPENDENT SCHOLAR PROGRAM

The Independent Scholar Program and the ways in which it can be entered are described on pages 38 and 39 of The College Handbook. Applications for admission to the program during Winter Term should be submitted to the IS Committee, in care of Christopher Watters (Biology Department), by **Friday, 20 October.**

For further information concerning the program or the application deadline see Mr. Watters (Rm 328, New Science Building).

# EDITORIAL

*There has been much controversy in the past concerning the college and its role in the community and in society as a whole. Last week the* Middlebury Campus *published a discussion paper which was presented by the administration as a clarification of their position and philosophy concerning the college's social responsibility.*

*It is their stated belief, and rightly so, that the college as an institution has a limited educational function. We are a liberal arts institution concerned with the development of humanistic and rational thought. Traditionally, Middlebury College has not provided its students with skills and learning useful out in the "real world". The college's responsibility is to the student's mind, to ensure that graduates have an intellectual awareness of themselves and the world they live in.*

*But, the college as an institution also has its place in the social and economic framework that is Addison County and the United States. The administration is doubtless aware that any dependence upon or responsibility to the outside would would be inconsistent with the basic tenets upon which Middlebury College is based. The college is indeed involved to a large extent both economically and socially in the area; Addison County would not be what it is without the college.*

*However, it is questionable whether the administration has the most open view concerning social problems. Granted, the college should by no means become a welfare agency for the poor of Addison County, but it seems that the college only becomes concerned with society when it has a negative effect. The college should perhaps actively search out and involve itself in "educationally worthwhile" social service.*

*As it is now, students or outside forces must generate ideas such as VPIRG or a school enrichment program, and very often these fall flat because of inadequate organization or poor administrative acceptance. It is possible to view "social problems" as being educationally positive--as enriching an experience as competitive sports or Winter Term.*

*Such things as the Coordination Center and the Winter Term Social Services Internship Program are moves in a right direction. But mere encouragement is not enough--a great deal more can be done if a positive approach is taken. There is a great deal of humanistic education to be had in social service and involvement--the problems of Addison County and society as a whole can and should be viewed as prime sources of learning.*

RAV

**STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION**

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Signed, Ronald Duquette
Business Manager

# Letters to the Editor

**To the Editor:**

While I am gratified that you printed my article about the Democratic Convention much as I had written it, I feel that I must insist on one correction.

Because your proof-reader inserted the letter "h" into the word "peasant," quite innocently I suspect, my vision on the last night of the Convention becomes silly and meaningless. The pheasant, "any of numerous large, long-tailed, gallinaceous birds of the family **Phasianidae**, of the Old World," is quite unrelated to that class of persons who in Southeast Asia, and to a lesser extent in Africa and South America, have become the major target of United States' military aggression.

A custom that sociologists of the future may want to study is the domestic ritual that has developed out of the evening peasant roast in the family living room; it usually occurs around seven o'clock in the evening and about fifty million people currently participate. Americans have been largely denied this pasttime recently, since the war has become invisible. Still, the Air Force on special occasions mounts a movie-camera on the nose of a smart bomb for the folks back home, so all is not lost. Thank you.

**Eric Himmel**

**To the Editor**

What a thrill I experienced while reading the witty and intelligent column by Sid Gould. I would like to augment his article in my own small way by suggesting that all those poor souls (including Sid, of course) who are plagued by the sleepy-troubles at 5:30 in the afternoon simply tune in to WRMC FM every Wednesday for an hour and a half of soothing electronic music and assorted other post-Schoenbergian goodies. If you turn it up enough you will probably not hear the bells. Other replacement sounds for easy snoozing during bell ringing are:

1) Early evening drunks
2) Crosby, Stills, and Nash from the windows of Gifford
3) Millions of pesky birds that yak and squawk

But if all these don't lull you into soft, sweet, peaceful slumber (and if you're not one of those weird fanatics who can sleep through the racket at the top of Mead Chapel), just sit back, turn off your radio, close the window, punch that drunk in the mouth, and stuff a large watermelon in each ear.

**Peter Hamlin**

**To the Editor:**

In regard to an article in last week's **Campus**:

I have three suggestions to alleviate Mr. Gould's distress with the carillon:

1) Don't drink.
2) Sleep at night.
3) Use your bazooka on yourself.

**Sharon Gale**

# REVIEWS

## Doc Watson-Dynamite!

By KATHY CONANT

It was Sunday night and we all had a lot of work, but how often does Doc Watson come to Middlebury? How often does anyone come to Middlebury? So we said bag the work and all squashed into Mead Chapel, really up for some good guitar picking. Reed Little came out first to warm us all up and as we sat there, supposedly getting warmed up, those pews just got harder and harder. Reed had really lewd, Paul Newman-blue eyes and Cheshire cat teeth. His music just hung around him in an amorphous cloud, not going anywhere, and all you could see through the fog were those flashing blue eyes and white teeth and those eyebrows wiggling nastily up and down. The most interesting thing about his performance was the red and yellow and blue lights reflecting off the head of his guitar. He had a nice voice though, very James Taylorish, and made some fine harmonies with the bass player. From a reverse psychology point of view, he was great. After Reed, anyone would have sounded good.

Doc Watson was not only good, he was dynamite. He and his son Merle were just sitting up there, pleased as punch, pickin' away and having a great time. Those notes came dancing off the strings, tickled the organ pipes, jigged down the aisle, fluttered up the walls, ran around the ceiling, and finally settled in 900 very receptive pairs of ears. They played a lot of straight old country tunes, a little boogie woogie, some nice ballads and even a little Elvis Presley. Doc had a great time blowing away on his harmonica and the flat-picking was phenomenal. Old Merle never said a word; just kept playing that guitar. Doc was sittin' up there laughing and talking and telling jokes, his fingers going a mile a minute. The crowd went crazy and the floor was groaning with the weight of all those stamping feet. Doc and Merle had to play two encores before the audience let them go. It was a grand concert.

## Barth's Chimera

By MARCY LARMON

Exit the dry, mundane, commonplace world of sensible characters who perform in conventional, comprehensible fashions and who, once positioned, remain obediently within some determined era, setting, and plot. Enter John Barth with his latest creative frolic, **Chimera**.

Students of mythology may recognize the Chimera as the beast slain by the demigod Perseus with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail. Perhaps the analogy is an apt one, because in the novel by that name it's incredible that things fit together at all.

John Barth introduces, both with his 20th century genie-novelist and in his own construction, a technique described by the "genie" as "tales-within-tales-within-tales", a narrative complexity that might cause consternation for anyone trying to discover just who is talking to whom, and when about what. The author toys still further with his readers by suddenly producing a 1971 memo to Goerge III of England during what the unenlightened might have believed was an ancient Greek myth.

**Chimera** is actually composed of three parts; Dunyazadiad, Perseid, and Bellerophoniad. In each the central characters are mythological heroes and heroines, but there the similarity ends. Barth's heroes usually relate their tales of adventure from the beds of nymphs, priestesses, and queens. His Amazons are militant Women's Libbers out to rid the world of male chauvinist pigs, Bellerophon and Pegasus get high on hippomane, his gods are sex-crazy musclemen, and even mythic heroes suffer from mid-forties slump and often bore their friends with long-winded tales of vanity.

For those who have studied these myths in a more serious context, you will undoubtedly find relief in the carousing of the characters and the tongue-in-cheek dry humor of the author that somehow destroys forever the image of the golden god-like mythic hero and replaces him with a helpless comical victim of passion, poor timing, and inconceivable circumstances. For those who have never even heard of Zeus, good luck, you're in for a great deal of confusion!

# "A SEPERATE PIECE: a digression"

By JIM HURLEY

There are probably more people than I on this "liberal white upper shruburban (sic) campus" who felt, or maybe still feel, they have lived "A Separate Peace". John Knowles' World War II novel has a vicarious type of universal appeal. It's about a generation that grew up while a war was going on. (Christ, hasn't every American generation in this century grown up with a war?)

Many times I feel a close bond with "A Separate Peace". I don't know whether it's the character of Gene that I relate to, or maybe just the fact that I've met so many Phineases and Brinkers in high school and college. Whatever the case, I jumped at the chance a friend offered to me last week. He was going to New York to see a John Denver concert. Paramount Pictures was World Premiering "A Separate Peace" in the big city. Having read about the movie for well over a year (it took 18 months to finish), I was quite excited.

Many things happened between leaving Middlebury and entering the Cinema II on Third Avenue at 60th street; and they'd probably be a helluva lot more interesting than the picture was... but anyway... here follows a review:

Have you ever been in New York on a rainy Saturday afternoon in the fall? It's one of those days when the hot pretzels are not only covered with soot, but they're also soaking wet. I was standing in the sentimental drizzle, so to speak, waiting to purchase my ticket for the 3:15 show. Around 3:00 this ridiculous little man announced to the tired and drenched crowd that we'd have to come back for the 5:30 showing.

To my amazement, the crowd did not become surly, as most New Yorkers are prone to do. One heavily set typically Jewish middle class mother (God bless you, Philip Roth) turned to another, "Flawrrah, don't worry about it. We'll grab some coffee at Horn and Hardart, then we'll go walking around in Bloomingdale's."

I realize this little episode is entirely unbelievable; but I saw and heard it. And no, it was not the set for a Cart Reiner film. This is what the crowd was into. I had loved "A Separate Peace" for five years. And I thought that only hip people felt the way I did. Finding out that cretins shared my sympathies was depressing, to say the least. These liberal fuck-ups were into Bloomingdale's. Despite all of this, I was staying for the film. The little man in the ridiculous suit had told us that we could purchase our tickets for the 5:30 show now. So I waited in line and finally pushed through and shelled out my $3.00.

In my hands, I had a ticket to the one thing that I had waited so long for. I had a couple of hours to kill, and feeling very "Gene-ish", I decided to splurge and buy a steak dinner at Yellowfinger's -- where only the most beautiful people go. I had to do something to get away from the Bloomingdale's crowd.

Between the chesty blond and I were two creampuffs. They both smoked menthols; I tried to conceal my pack of Newports. I was afraid they might interpret it as some type of sign, a "Go-ahead" or some such thing. These guys were not just fags, they were really blatint about it ... really rather flaming about the whole thing. After having spent a year at Middlebury, I had thought that all people were wonderful and marvelous and good and clean and Republican. You can imagine the shock.

Yellowfinger's is a terribly together atmosphere where the girls have their dresses cut so as to let their tits hang out. Because I was single, I was able to get a table immediately. There's one large table where all the singles sit. When I took my seat, three of the eight seats were already occupied. A very high class call girl was sitting across from me. She began eyeing me. My only thought was to try to explain myself to the "lady." She obviously didn't realize that I was into "A Separate Peace"; she took me for a "Catcher in the Rye" type. We never did exchange words, and she eventually left. It was probably my loss. Oh well...

The meal finally came. Just like any high priced restaurant, the food was dreadful. The steak was loaded with onions. I was afraid to eat it, for fear that all New York would smell my breath the moment I swallowed the first mouthful. Needless to say, I finished the meal, my glass of red wine ($2.25 a glass), and a couple of after dinner cigarettes. In the meantime, the two fags had left, and two girls had taken seats at "our" table.

continued on p. 18

# The Good Olde Days

**Reprinted from the Middlebury Campus**

Oct. 22, 1913

"Missions" was the topic of the YWCA meeting Thursday, Oct. 16, and the association was very fortunate in having Miss Maud Kelsen , a student volunteer secretary, speak on the subject. She spoke quite forcibly on the great opportunities that were open today for missionary work, due to the openness, plasticity, neighborliness, and changes in the world. Miss Kelsey spoke especially of China and quoted the remark of a Chinese girl: "Ancient China is melted; who will mold it?" China is asking for Christian teachers and the new president of China ways he must have Christian principles at the foundation of his government. The need and the opportunity are also very great in India. Miss Kelsey was very interesting and her visit will undoubtedly be one of great benefit.

**********

The only unpleasant feature of the dance last week was the dancing, that is a little bit of it. We have the privilege of dancing some of the new dances here, but no one of the students at Midd should take advantage of the fact to dance in a way that would cause him to be politely requested to leave the floor in many places. We care too much for the social standing of her students to do this. It has been said that to the pure all things are pure, but vulgar tough dancing is certainly neither pure nor beautiful and should not be permitted here.

**********

A certain member of the History 3 class, upon being questioned outside class as to the nature of a "sea dog", gave it out as his solemn opinion that it must be some species of walrus. Wouldn't that make Sir Francis Drake turn over in his grave?

SEPT. 17, 1953

A proposed State Liquor Store was the prominent issue in Middlebury this summer. After a public hearing in the Middlebury Grange Hall Tuesday, Sept. 8 during which the College formally entered its opposition, the State Liquor Control Board deferred action.

Middlebury has been a dry town since Prohibition, but the number of wet voters is steadily on the increase. A petition for the establishment of the Store was signed by 500 registered tax payers, or 40% of the voters.

# RECORD REVIEW

**DEBUSSY: Images for Piano, Books I and II; Children's Corner.** Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli, piano. Deutsche Grammophon 2530 196.

I must admit that I was looking forward to hearing this record with great expectation, but with a certain amount of apprehension. I have always liked Debussy, but have never been overly familiar with his piano music. In addition, Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli is a pianist of whom I have heard absolutely nothing. I once had the very rare experience of having seen Michelangeli perform the "Emperor" Concerto. I was about twelve years old at the time and all that I remember was the majestic way he carried himself and a big bushy moustache.

Michelangeli has a reputation of being a recluse, a bit of an eccentric and an uncompromising perfectionist. Before his recent recordings with DGG, his total recorded output was about three discs. In other words, I put on this record for the first time not really knowing what to expect.

I listened to **Children's Corner**(Side 2) first and was amazed. Nonetheless, I proceeded immediately to the **Images** (Side 1) and was stunned by the one piece after another. When I got to "Mouvement" I had to listen to it three times before I could proceed. When I was finished, finished, all I could say was "Wow".

The reaction was not the result of any one thing, but everything put together: the peices, the performer, the performance, and the recorded sound.

Debussy wrote his two series of **Images** in 1905 and 1907. Each consists of three images, broadly painted. The skillful pianist expresses his impressions of these images, within the bounds of the writtten music. When listening to the **Images** performed by Michelangeli next

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# SCANDINAVIAN SEMINAR —

By LINDA LAURSEN

An overwhelming variety of programs faces any student considering spending a year of studies abroad. Some can be the experience of a lifetime; others may turn out to be a waste of time, academically and in any other way. Some programs will merely bring a student to an "American colony", some will provide great insight into other ways of thought and custom, and some will actually transplant a student into another culture, so that he learns to think, study, and live as a member of that community.

The Scandinavian Seminar, headed by Adolph G. Anderson, President of Hartwick College, has an office located at 100 East 85th Street, New York, N.Y. 10028.

A representative from the Seminar, Executive Secretary Mrs. Gunnel Wrede, will be at Middlebury on Friday, October 27, to interview prospective candidates and explain the program. Students interested should contact Mr. Perine at the Placement Office.

**Something different**

Depending on what a student plans to study and what his objectives are, each of these three types of programs can have merit. There are probably fewer of the last kind. One of them is the Scandinavian Seminar, whose goal seems doubly impossible because it presupposes little knowledge about the country to which the student is sent and no acquaintance with the language. Yet, to a surprising extent, it succeeds.

Why does it work? I think the Scandinavian Seminar representative who will be at Middlebury soon to interview prospective candidates will enjoy explaining that, herself. After studying in Denmark with the Seminar last year, I can give some insight into how it works.

The Seminar selects students from the college, graduate and professional levels, and its program begins immediately after acceptance. Language texts and tapes are sent to the students, and many do extra reading about the country in which they will be studying. In late July, all students (last year, aout 100) fly to Copenhagen, Denmark, where a three-day introductory program of interviews, advice-giving, and sightseeing is held. Then, students go to intensive language sessions in their various countries. Last, year there were 34 students in Denmark, 23 in Norway, 36 in Sweden, and 10 in Finland, the numbers limited by the places available in the schools in these countries.

The language sessions are followed by a stay with families, who are told in no uncertain terms not to speak English with the students. Many times, these families are "home" for a student all year. Anyone who has studied for a length of time abroad can testify to the need for that.

When students are ready, they are placed in isolated folk high schools, according to their abilities and interests. The whole Seminar group gathers again only after Christmas in Norway and during the celebrations of Spring in Sweden, for language tests and interviews. Most begin a project during the Spring semester of their folk high school.

**Not a school form: but an idea**

Forget the implications of the name. A Scandinavian folk high school is not the equivalent of the American high school. Neither is it like the American university, although it does have some of the goals of a liberal arts college. In fact, more than a school form, it is an idea.

Folk high schools, residential schools for adults, can range in political views from old right to left, and in specialty from gymnastics to philosophy, although all have a balance of subjects. Length of each session may range from three to eight months, and clientele may be just turned 18 or past retirement. Schools may or may not be co-educational. Yet, despite their differences, all share basic educational philosophies, derived from the teachings of the founder of the folk high school, N. F. S. Grundtvig, a Danish bishop and prolific writer.

Grundtvig found his country in a state of moral depression after the last in a history of defeats (this one to the Germans in 1864) had pushed the boundaries of the country back. The country had reason to fear being completely erased from the map. Also, Grundtvig was doubtful of the ability of the common people to handle their new voting privileges, although he admired their character and common sense more than the "dead" minds produced by the intellectual upper classes. He wanted to establish a school that would give the common people a sense of national pride and unity, a sense of their own value and the importance of their way of life and work, and to prepare them for their roles as citizens of a democracy.

The folk high school was also adopted in the other Scandinavian countries, where similar needs existed. Sweden needed a school to hasten its growth as a democracy. Norway was chafing under Swedish domination, and Finland under czarist Russia. Other countries seem to have come up with their own solutions to such problems, but it would be exciting to see someone make a success of such a school in, say, the United States, after studying the Danish form.

Generally, such schools have lasted only as long as the immigrants who brought them retained the other trappings of their culture. However, there are precedents: the John C. Campbell Folk High School in Brasstown, North Carolina, and the Highlander Folk High School (now Highlander Center) in Tennessee, which produced the three civil rights workers slain in Mississippi.

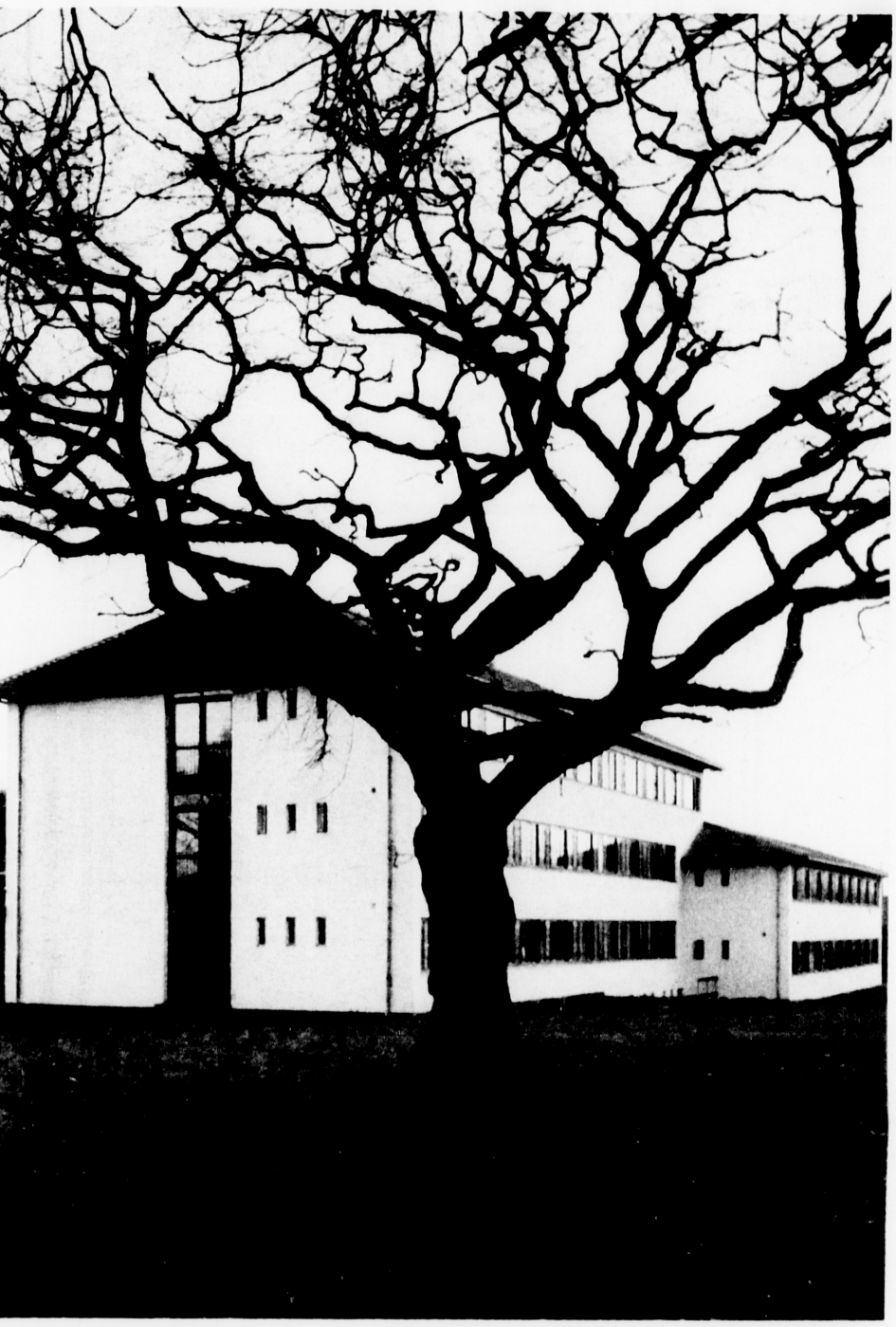
**A source of wealth**

When Eleanor Roosevelt toured Danish folk high schools, she remarked that only a rich country could afford schools not dedicated to technical training but to training in democracy. Yet, the folk high schools have been one of the important factors in Denmark's growth in wealth. The cooperative agricultural movement, which enabled the farmers to compete with other nations, and a real growth in national solidarity and education were only a few of the results of the folk high

Krogerup folk High School, a Danish co-educational, residential sc

Louisiana, the famous art museum, is a neighbor of Krogerup Folk High School.

# NOT A FORM, BUT AN IDEA



lential school is located in a renovated manor house.

school movement. Social power for the farmer and worker was achieved, not by indoctrination, but through discussion. Many political leaders received their training at such schools. The present Foreign Minister was a folk high school teacher for many years.

Actually, there was a period when the folk high school seemed to have fulfilled its purpose and to be dying out slowly. In 1911, there had been 82 such schools in Denmark, in 1919 only 57. But today, despite those who say the folk high school's purpose is being fulfilled by other school forms and media, there are 79, attended by 10% of a generation of Danish young adults every year.

**Krogerup**

Krogerup Folk High School, where I studied last year, is representative of this movement. The school was founded after World War II by Copenhagen university professor Hal Koch, a crusading and controversial leader of the Danish youth movement. Many other folk high schools, he felt, had become finishing schools for Danish farm youth. He wanted to take up Grundtvig's cause again, to build a center that would create a feeling of social responsibility among young adults, and educate them to be true citizens of a democracy, not victims of a mass mentality.

Koch's heritage to the school is an atmosphere of intensity. Democracy is taken seriously, and matters affecting the school are decided at weekly General Meetings of faculty, personnel and the 100 students, where "the word is free". But no one would, say, ask for the abolishment of classes, since they know that they are a condition of state financial support to the school, which is run privately. Besides, the students are eager to learn. The school is what some American liberal arts colleges forget to be: a place where people discuss things they learn. There is a feeling of solidarity, that it is not how much one knows but how much one can share that counts. The school cannot provide much concrete, practical knowledge during a session of four months. It may only be a parenthesis in any student's life, but "it is an important parenthesis," as the principal, K. E. Larsen, says. Things discussed will be a source of thought years later.

**A school for life**

Grundtvig founded his school to give the average man the ability to enjoy and appreciate his life, K. E. Larsen emphasizes. Grundtvig noted that "life means variety", so courses and experiences offered at the school are varied. One teacher has compared the students to rose connoisseurs, sniffing here and there at various experiences, just as they are themselves roses being cultivated for growth.

Another teacher, Erik Knudsen, warns that, "Knowledge today is lies tomorrow. You must learn to learn." The teacher's duty is "to waken interest in the subject, teach students methods for independent acquisition of knowledge through cooperation, discussion, and fellowship."

**Many courses**

The courses offered at Krogerup are varied, and they are meant to offer an introduction to many subjects. Each student takes six courses during each two months semester of the four months program. American students (there were two of us last year) usually stay for two sessions, taking a double amount of courses. While I was at Krogerup, Principal K. E. Larsen, lawyer, taught an introductory course in Danish law, and in Danish politics, and held seminars on the United States and Latin America. Mads Lidegaard, a well-known Danish author and ordained priest, taught courses on Greenland, under-developed nations, minority groups and History of Ideas. Erik Knudsen, a well-known poet turned political spokesman, taught courses in Modern Literature, Drama, Modern Jazz and political philosophy. Poul Erik Søe, a famed journalist, taught current events, and when he left to found his own folk high school was replaced by a series of Danish politicians. Also on the staff were a social worker, a television producer, a film critic, an artist, a theatre instructor, a ceramicist, and there were many guest lecturers as well.

The students came to the school, which is co-educational, from a variety of educational backgrounds and social groups. Although most were 21 years old, a few were in their 30's. Some were there to get credits needed for entering professional schools, some were between schools or jobs. All were there of their own free will and paying for the experience, although some received partial scholarships from the Danish state. Most also went along on school study trips to Eastern Europe.

Seminar student demonstrates the technique of spinning wool, learned at a Norwegian folk high school. The yarn is especially sturdy, and is used in heavy Norwegian sweaters and in woven wall hangings.

Students, who came with individual purposes, went away with a common background, and often, a feeling that they belonged together. The folk high school experience could well be characterized by a verse of Hjalmar Gulberg.

"Words that were simple and few
Made it easy to go.
All people's meeting
Should take place just so."

Thomas Masaryk, the Czechoslovakian statesman, once defined democracy with one word: discussion.

# *debussy...*

continued from p. 9

to Walter Giesking (the classic Debussy performer) it is not much of an exaggeration to say that they sound like totally different pieces.

The first Image is very striking ("Reflets dans l'eau"--Reflections in the water). While one hand reflects the somber night scene, the other constantly reminds the listener that he is seeing everything through the shimmer of calm water. Michelangeli's crisp arpeggios give that shimmer a soft haunting quality.

Michelangeli's "Mouvement" is nothing short of amazing. He starts at a terrifying speed. His pedaling is so clear that nothing ever gets muddled.The driving sense of perpetual motion is the underlying force.

"Cloches a travers les feuilles" (Bells through the leaves) seems to contrast crisp and dampened textures. Again Michelangeli's pedaling permits the very close, yet precise, contrast between the two. While each clear bell strikes like a tiny pin prick, the dampened ones set a very eerie mood.

What kind of Fish of gold ("Poissons d'or") Michelangeli is describing, I am not sure, but the dynamic contrasts are beautiful. These are rather awesome fish.

Rather than release the final chord of each of the **Images**, Michelangeli holds the chord, letting the vibrations slowly fade away. In effect, he paints an image, then lets it slowly drift back into the silence from which it came. The effect is absolutely breathtaking.

From the world of picture paintings, flip over to side two. Debussy's **Children's Corner** looks at the world through the eyes of his six-year-old daughter. In these pieces, Michelangeli is less successful, but this is because of his inability to give the piece the air of childlike simplicity.

"Doctor Grande ad Parnassum" is a monstrous pianist, not a child practicing Clementi. Here again, Michelangeli's pianism radiates. The only section which succeeds is "The snow is dancing" in which Michelangeli beautifully portrays a light snow whirling in the wind and a child wondering at snow for the first time. The golliwogg does some pretty big cake-walking, with a very wide range of walking tempos.

Although Michelangeli is not overly successful emotionally, he still shows plenty of fine pianism.

Any recording of Debussy will inevitably have to be stacked up against Giesking's. Whether one is in the group that does or does not like Walter Giesking (and I'm very much in the latter), one cannot deny his technical skill at the keyboard. A very clean, precise, literal pianist, he was not able to breathe life into Mozart or Beethoven. In Grieg and Debussy, these qualities are pre-requisites and it was with these two composers that he gained unqualified eminence.

As much as it may hurt to admit, Michelangeli comes off the better technician. After hearing Michelangeli play "Mouvement", Giesking sounds like slow sloppy mush. Not all of Giesking's sound can be blamed on poor recording techniques. Never, live or recorded, have I heard such a delicate pianissimo or such a thunderous totally enveloping forte as Michelangeli's.

This dynamic contrast is the greatest achievement of the recording. It is a credit not only to a remarkable pianist, but to his recording engineers as well. They have captured,to near perfection, the full sound of the piano. The bottom is not blurred, the top is not weak or tinny.

This recording belongs in any large piano collection. It is also a fine record for anyone interested in Debussy or for those just interested in beautiful music. Once you get over the restless thrill, you may even find this music, particularly the **Images**, very nice mood music which is very comfortable to relax by.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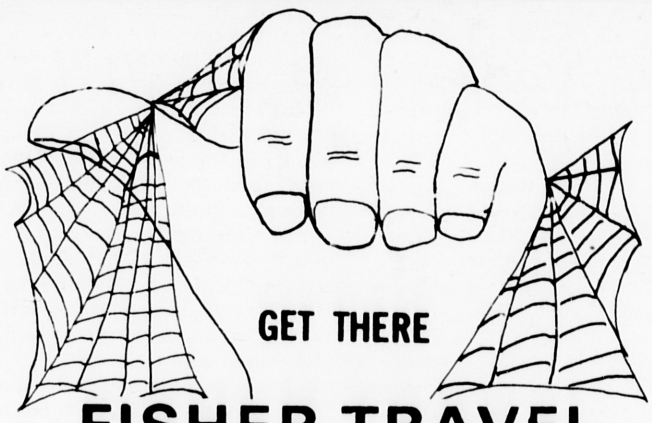

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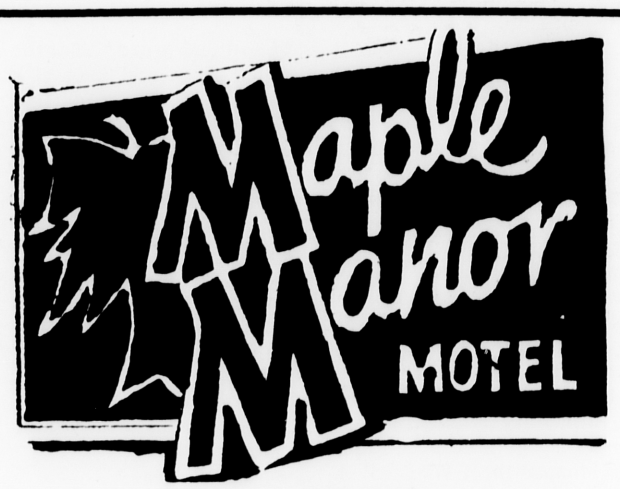


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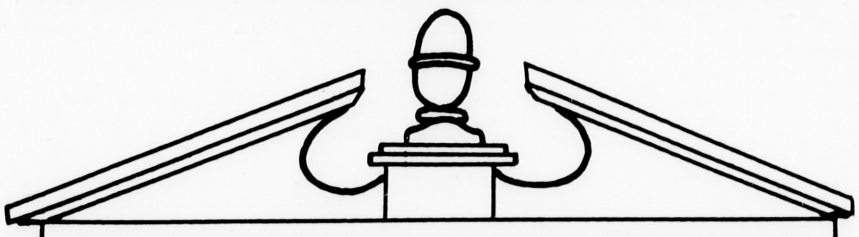

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# RADIO HIGHLIGHTS THIS WEEK

## United Fund Week

Last year, when WRMC-FM joined with other organizations to raise money for the Addison County United Fund, we were gratified by our final sum of over $500 in the short time it took to attain it. This year, with a goal of $1,000, WRMC will be sending representatives around to the dorms and end our United Fund Appeal Week with a terrace party in front of Proctor Friday afternoon.

The United Fund of Addison County is the parent agency that supplies money to help counseling services in the home, the Red Cross, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, care for the emotionally disturbed, guidance and direction to the underpriviledged and unemployed, aid to the blind and those stricken with arthritis, and to the U.S.O. When our representatives call on you, please give generously.

**A general guide to listening: WRMC-FM is on the air 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with the bulk of the air time going to rock music (which encompasses folk, soul, Top 40, etc.). News, covering local, state, national, and international events, is aired five minutes before the hour. At 7 p.m. each week night, Richard Hirsh, Dennis O'Hayer and the WRMC news team present a 30 minute wrap-up of the day's events.**

**Thursday, Oct. 12**
7:30 pm: **French** language programming.

**Friday, Oct. 13**
**United Fund Terrace Party**, all afternoon.
5:30 pm: Jeff Wieand presents **Classical Music**:
Telemann, Concerto for Flute in D Major
Handel, Concerto Grosso, Op. 6, No. 7
Mahler, Symphony No. 1
Mozart, Overture

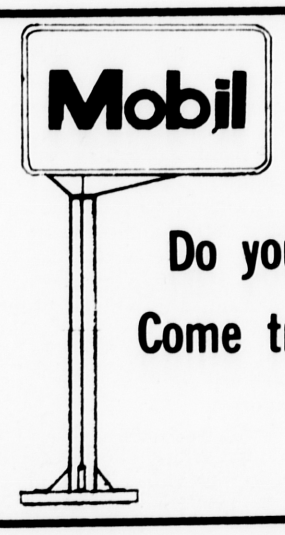
**Saturday, Oct. 14**
1 pm: **Panther football** against Williams.
4:30 pm: **Showboat**—Zero Mostel on Broadway: Selections from **A Funny Thing Happened On the Way to the Forum** and the complete **Fiddler on the Roof**. Jon Lonoff hosts.
6 pm: Ed Gee will present in the last half-hour of his show to 8 pm the **War of the Worlds** with Orson Welles. In four parts.

**Sunday, Oct. 15**
2-6 pm: Opera with Jay Hulme: **Madame Butterfly.**
9:30 pm: **Jazz Revisited.** Bugle Call Rag: Six versions, including artists like Red Nichols, Cab Calloway, and Duke Ellington.
10 pm: **Weekly Newsmagazine**: a look at the Situation '72.
10:30 pm: **Special of the Week.**

**Monday, Oct. 16**
5:30 pm: Carolyn Heard hosts:
**Mozart**:
Concert for Piano and orchestra, No. 9, E Major and Concert for Piano and Orchestra, No. 15, B Major. Karl Munchinger conducts the Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra.
Symphony No. 38 in D, "Prague", RSO/Berlin, Lorin Maazel conducts.
Fantasy in D Minor, Andante and Variations for Four Hands. Jorg Demus and Norman Shelter, Pianists.

**Tuesday, Oct. 17**
7:30 pm: Arnold McKinney: panel discussion on student responsibility.
8:30 pm: **Unauthorized Space**: Howard Burchman, host.

**Wednesday, Oct. 18**
7:30 pm: **Old Chapel Perspectives.**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## 4-game Soccer Stats

| Midd Scores | Opponents | Opponents' Scores |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Springfield | 1 |
| 0 | St. Mike's | 0 |
| 2 | Dartmouth | 0 |
| 3 | Williams | 1 |

| Scores: | Goals | Assists | Total Points |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. Lewis | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| C. Jackson | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| A. Jackson | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| B. Buckley | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| K. Candon | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| E. Shapiro | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| P. Colton | 1 | 0 | 1 |

**Goalie Saves**
Midd (Kynoski) 37 — Opponents 66

**Shots on Goal**
Midd 117 — Opponents 51

**Corner Kicks**
Midd 22 — Opponents 24

**Fouls**
Midd 70 — Opponents 58

**Offsides**
Midd 10 — Opponents 3

# *Defense Stymies Ephmen 3-1*

By TIM KATZMAN

Prior to the opening soccer game, a very concerned Tom Lawson predicted, "The key to our success in '72 will definitely depend on how well our defensive unit can come along." As the Panthers have had but two goals scored against them in four games, Lawson's concern appears laughable.

The most recent example of the Panther's stinginess was a 3-1 victory over Williams. Not only did Midd present a virtually impregnable defense; their offense was extremely steady, if not frequently explosive. Overall the Panthers pushed Williams to the point of ornery frustration with crisp passing, a calculating defense and a heady offense.

But the defense. I guess what one tired football sage once wrote, "Offense gets the headlines; defense wins the games," was shown to be unquestionably true at Williamstown. Sparked by the truly exceptional play of fullbacks Muddy Waters on the outside, and John Henry Carter in the middle, Williams was for long periods, hermetically sealed in their own end. Water's performance deserves special note. With uncanny anticipation and jack-rabbit like quickness, he constantly kept the Ephmen's attack off-stride. No matter that Waters was at times overly bold and slightly too far upfield; his pressing play only made the offense look that much better.

Carter on the inside complemented Water's stellar act. Williams fared as badly trying to penetrate Carter's realm. It seems rather evident why freshman goalie Dave Kynoski has yet to be severely tested.

In addition to Waters and Carter, freshman Kevin Hundley turned in a more than adequate job at fullback for the ailing Chuck Brakeley.

An equally significant contribution to the generally strong defense has been the play of the halfbacks and the line. John Evans and Dave Pentkowski stand out in this respect. Lawson likened this type of "comprehensive" team play to that of a "basketball team that employs a 'full-court press' ".

"We never gave them (Williams) the chance to set up. We knew if they had the time and the opportunity their offense could be effective. We pressured them constantly," wryly remarked Lawson. "The boys simply beat Williams to the ball."

The game itself at Williamstown was one of growing offensive prowess and cocky confidence for the Panthers —— and one of mounting disappointment for the Ephmen.. The first half was one that saw the momentum slide from the Panthers to Williams, and slowly, once more, back to Midd.

A score apiece dotted the opening half.

With 16:49 remaining, Middlebury's Peter Colton cleanly beat the floundering William's netminder. He was assisted by an aggressive Eric Shapiro.

Less than twenty-five seconds later, however, Williams ' captain and brilliant forward, John Beuhler summoned up an inhuman effort to notch the Purple Cow's only score. Sneaking in from the left side, he scissored through the air to ram in a Tom Geissler head.

The remaining fifteen minutes saw Middlebury carry the attack, but to no avail.

# Women Netters String Green Mtn., 4-3

By SUSAN GOLDBERGER

Despite dropping both doubles matches, strong steady play in the single department pushed the Middlebury tennis team by Green Mountain, 4-3.

Superior "tennis sense" as Coach Joan Town described it, gave Midd's Brook Richardson the edge as she outmaneuvered Kim Morroin 6-4, 6-2. Amy Gitterman's net game crushed her opponent 6-1, 6-0, in the second singles.

Barb Hammond (6-4,6-3), and Barb Passmore, who played her best match of the season (6-2, 6-3) gave Midd its other two points. Doubles partners Claire Christman and Martha Page suffered their second consecutive heartbreakers, losing both matches on tie breaker.

At the time of publication the team will have played Colby Jr., who lost to Green Mountain, and will be preparing for a tough match against a very strong Skidmore team on the eighteenth. Skidmore has two or three ranked players.

It appears that the New England Championships will not be held this year, according to Coach Towne. The reasons for its probable cancellation are not yet clear.

# *Panthers Slosh to 28-20 Win*

By ROD PARNELL

The Middlebury football fans deserved some reward for sitting through hours of numbing wind and rain last Saturday, and they got it -- an exciting 28-20 come-from-behind victory over Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Not only was it thrilling for the fans, but the game was "the most excitement we've had in three or four years," stated head football coach John Anderson.

While the weather conditions were not favorable for spectating, they were something less than optimal for the players. "We can't make excuses (concerning the weather)," coach Anderson declared, "but we have not practiced in the rain." Both teams' coaches felt that the weather provided an advantage for the Engineers. "We have a a wide open attack, a lot of moves, and great team speed," Coach Anderson acknowledged. "WPI is a power team; the rain doesn't hurt their offense," he added. Even the WPI coach, Mel Massucco, felt the weather helped equalize the game: "I'm glad we had the rain or we wouldn't have been in the game."

Though the Panthers managed to pull the game out late in the fourth quarter, Anderson admitted, "I had some doubts." He felt the turning point was the screen pass to Charlie O' Sullivan which brought the Panthers to a first and ten at the WPI 18, with less than three minutes in the game.

Both teams' offenses started out slowly, neither being able to score in the first period. Poor passing was the key to the ineffective Panther offense. Coach Anderson felt, "Peter (Mackey) found himself later in the game. He threw better as it got wetter; he got used to it."

Though the offense started out slowly, the defense played steadily throughout the game. "We did a great job defensively," Coach Anderson stated. "Those WPI touchdowns weren't due to the defense," Anderson added, noting that the WPI scoring **came** off of a kickoff runback and two **fumble** recoveries.

A big part of the defense for Middlebury was the three fumble recoveries by linebacker Jim Barrington. Although the offense could not capitalize on them, the recoveries stopped three WPI drives.

The game started out ominously for the Panthers. After receiving the opening kickoff and being stopped in his first set of downs, Mackey sent a punt out of bounds near midfield. On WPI's first play from scrimmage, however, they fumbled, and Barrington had his first snare of the day.After a nine yard carry by Phil Pope, and runs of 2 and 16 yards by Tom O'Conner, the Panthers were stopped cold. Mackey saw his receivers open, but he couldn't hold onto the ball long enough to get it to them.

WPI took over and marched from their own 29 to the Middlebury 47. Then things began to fall apart for the Engineers. An offsides call pushed them back to their own 47. Then, on second and nine from their 48, WPI fumbled again, and Barrington had recovery number two.

Once again, the Panther offense couldn't get moving, and Mackey kicked a 42 yard punt into the end zone to give WPI a first and ten at their own 20. But the Engineers couldn't move either, and were forced to punt.

Middlebury, now in great field position, moved to the 20 on runs by O'Sullivan and O'Conner. Mackey couldn't connect on four straight attempts, to end the Panther drive.

Behind fullback Steve Slavick, WPI moved to their own 48 before being forced to punt.

With the first quarter ending, Middlebury had the ball at their own 27. Pope got them to their own 36 before the quarter ended.

continued on p. 17

# INTRAMURALS

By GARY HINDLEY

The Middlebury College Intramural Golf Championship was held over a three day period, Sept. 27, 28, and Oct. 1, with swingers and hackers alike taking part.

Holding true form Senior Hugh Barber took the title for the third consecutive year with an 18 hole score of 78. Junior Peter Donnelly was close behind with a 79 followed by Richard Gordon with an 85.

The Intramural Football League finished its second week of play with no major upsets. The powerful DU#1 squad began its schedule with a 46-0 victory over Gifford and followed it with a 50-0 victory over Ind.-Red. Zeta Psi looked like it would decide the National League Championship with DU#II on Oct. 19. ASP appeared as if it could challenge DU supremacy when they vanquished a determined KDR outfit by a 32-6 score. Both Freshman Dorms looked tough as Stewart shut out the Ind.-Red by a 12-0 score and Hepburn beat the Ind.-White squad in a 16-7 squeaker.

The Intramural Touch Football Standings, 2nd week:

| American League | |
|---|---|
| ASP | 3-0 |
| DU#1 | 2-0 |
| Stewart | 2-1 |
| Gifford | 1-1 |
| Ind.-Red | 0-3 |
| Ind.-Blue | 0-2 |
| KDR | 1-2 |
| **National League** | |
| Zeta Psi | 3-0 |
| DU#II | 2-0 |
| Hepburn | 2-1 |
| Chi Psi | *1-2 |
| Ind.-White | 0-2 |
| Fac/Staff | 0-2 |

*Chi Psi replaces Sig Ep (0-1, now 1-2)

Midd's Sally Sprague (middle) digs for ball with Castleton State pair. photo by michael metz

Carolyn Leggett (L) and Susan Storer (R) thunder in for score. photo by michael metz

# Field Hockey Scampers Along

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The "A" field hockey team picked up where it left off last year and continued on its winning ways. Middlebury went undefeated last fall, and last week it won the first two games of a seven-game schedule.

The Panthers defeated Johnson State by a 2-0 count and knocked off Castleton State by a 3-0 margin. Coach Mary Lick felt, "We didn't play well in either game;" this can be attested by scoreless first halves in both contests. Neither game was particularly impressive with regards to form.

The season opener against Johnson was a sloppily played affair which was interrupted continually by minor violations. The umpire was often busier blowing her whistle than the girls were playing. Senior Nancy Storer broke the ice as she scored soon after the second half began. She also accounted for the final tally with a spectacular, rarely seen penalty shot following a "bully" with the opposing goalie.

The Panthers again had trouble getting their offense untracked against Castleton, and Coach Lick reiterated her discontent. "With the ball in the other end so much, we should have scored much more often," she pointed out. Although the attack lacked precision, Middlebury dominated the action from the outset. This was evidenced by four to one ratios of shots on goal and corner shots.

With the pressure on the Caxtleton defense much of the time, something had to give. Sue Storer gave Middlebury its first score three minutes into the second half. Her sister Nancy got the second goal 7:35 later; and Sue picked up the final goal with just 45 seconds remaining in the game.

Even though the defense was idle at times (thanks to the inept Castleton forwards), goalie Sally Wood was given a few tense moments. Coach Lick criticized the defense for being too lax and said "Our defense let Castleton get away with too much." Miss Lick stated that the team had not reached the form displayed at the end of last year, and she hinted that several changes might be made before the Colby Jr. game, which was played on Monday.

Due to the numerous breaks in the action caused by minor violations, one can still watch a close game from a somewhat casual viewpoint. It's unlike the final two minutes of a basketball game when fans can become emotionally drained. It's more a case of being able to watch the game, enjoy it, and observe some of the characteristics which distinguish it from other sports.

There is an obvious departure from the drab team uniforms of most sports. The wide variety of brightly colored socks adds a splash of color to the game. One is also quick to notice an unusual amount of spirit and enthusiasm among the players. Shouts of shrill encouragement from teammates and substitutes alike flavor the competition with a touch of robust feminity. The substitutes, shackled by the very nature of the game, can do little else but cheer. There is a strict limit of two subs imposed by collegiate rules, and then only in the case of injury. The two coaches must decide before the game if they wish to alter the number of substitutes. This rule explains the necessity for having a cohesive unit which plays well together.

I managed to watch the Colby Jr. game just before this article went to press. The Colby Jr. bus drove up 35 minutes late, and it probably never should have come

continued on p. 19

# 'B' Soccer Falls to Williams; Drowns RPI

By JOHN WOODS

In its opening week of play, Middlebury's "B" soccer squad split a pair of games, dropping the season's opener to William's and then defeating R.P.I. in a rain drenched contest on October seventh.

Jitters and butterflies which accompany any team's first game proved to be Midd's downfall at Williams. The B squad dropped a 2-1 decision. Williams had started its season a week earlier, and showed a much more solid offensive attack and tighter defense than the untested Middlebury squad. As coach Gary Hindley explained, "Our defensemen, instead of moving to intercept the ball, waited until the Williams player had control, and then tried to make the defensive play." This lack of aggressive play marked Middlebury's performance and as a result, Williams took the lead with 37:54 elapsed in the first period, the score coming after sustained pressure on the Middlebury defense. The B players held the lead until five minutes into the second half when Midd's John O'Brien knotted the score briefly at 1-1.

Middlebury's play picked up at this point as both teams struggled, but Williams prevailed, scoring the winning goal half-way through the second period.

Middlebury's ragged defensive play and lack of scoring punch characterized the remainder of the game.

continued on p. 19

# SPORTS

**Don't miss** the cross-country article p. 19.

# Von Ryan's Express

By TOM RYAN

**The following column will be a regular feature in this newspaper.**

Good evening, this is Marcelus Pardoms welcoming you to "Sports Rip-Up" with commentary and audio highlights of today's games. Heading off the list, on the small college circuit was an electrifying game between the Panthers of Middlebury and the highly touted gridders of WPI. Before the game, the Midd Coach had this to say concerning his team's prospects:

**I'm really worried.**

The game began in a pouing rain, but even so, the stands were packed (mostly alumnuts who were never really planning on a "dry" weekend anyway) with spectators anxious for the evenly matched contest that a homecoming event is always scheduled to be. On the true difficulty of his team's opponent, we again sought the coach's word:

**They're tough. I really am worried.**

The Coach's new-found wordiness in that segment courtesy of our ace reporter Flash Flesh whose amazing tenacity at exposing things persuaded the old mentor to remove his Dr. Scholl's mouth protector in order to more fully enunciate his view.

Despite the awesomeness, however, of the WPI powerhouse, Midd sneaked to triumph 28-20. For a taste of the excitement, we go fieldside with our first audio highlight:

**Forty-two, seventy-six, hut-hut-hut. Kill kill, oomph, thud. I'm on your side stupid. Goddamit, get your foot out of my ear.**

What a game it was! We asked half back Phil Pope, who played a fine game, rushing for 97 yards, about that last play.

**It was a stinky play, but it worked for the touchdown. I just rolled it into the end zone on a fake fumble, and end Terry McGuirk jumped on it.**

With just such precision and teamwork, the Panther offense controlled the afternoon. Even so, the offense hasn't really gelled yet, often wasting plays and thus forcing themselves into third and long yardage situations.

Although Pete Mackey anchored the offense at QB for most of the game, Doug Cramphin did make an appearance, and audio highlights caught him limping off the field apparently seriously injured for the 43rd consecutive game as his coach Bart "the Star" Teush yelled:

**Great performance Doug. Really fine feeling.**

After the game, we again talked to the Panther Coach:

**We play Williams next week. God, am I worried.**

So are we Coach, so are we. Now a few final scores: 43-24, 78-6, 7-0, and finally William beating Mary 14-7. Good night.

# Panther 'Cubs' Notch 2nd Win

By JOHN DOHERTY

The freshman football team furthered their reputation as a talented squad last week, as they gained a last quarter 21-14 victory over their Union counterparts in a game that had originally scheduled against UVM.

Halfback Jimmy Chandler starred for the "Cubs" as he duplicated his performance of the previous week, scoring 2 TD's and booting several extra points.

A long Union pass set up a score early in the game to leave the frosh down 6-0 at the opening of the second quarter. Backed by a solid defense though, they came back on a Leary to Chandler pass for a 7-6 halftime lead.

The third quarter was highlighted by a wild 65 yard punt return that placed the Midd men ahead 14-6. Fullback Bill Kuharich had received the kick and been slammed immediately by a Union tackler. As he went down however, he pitched to Chandler who scooted behind a wall of blockers, outflanking the surprised defenders for the long TD. Chandler then followed with the extra point kick to make it 14-6, Middlebury.

Union, however, broke in on the quarterback deep in Middlebury territory, intercepting on the Midd four yard line. The resultant TD was followed by a successful two point conversion to place the score at 14-14 going into the fourth quarter.

The defense again held throughout the period, while the Cubs' offense generated a long drive that was culminated with the winning score on quarterback Pritchard's plunge from the one yard line.

The originally scheduled Union game will still be played tomorrow, making a rematch, one of those rarities of football, possible. The teams square off at 3 o'clock at Porter Field.

middlebury campus

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Just write out your message (25 words or less), put it in an envelope with 25 cents, send it to **Campus Want Ads** (via the campus mail, Box 1148), and watch for the results!

**WANTED:** student to assist in-town faculty family with chores during year (excepting winter term) fire-wood piling, manure hauling, pruning, pear picking, snow shoveling, etc. Good pay. Tel. 388-7840 evenings.

**WANTED: parttime secretary/research assistant**, who is a competent typist, to help organize some field research data 6 to 3 hours a week. Good salary. C. F. Holmes, History Dept.

**RIDE NEEDED: Montreal,** any weekend (if possible, Friday, Oct. 13). Will share expenses. Unique Canadian company. Shelley, Box 1270, Batts 224 South.

Anyone interested in giving **GUITAR LESSONS** to Special Ed. students at the High School (about one hour per week), contact A. Fox, Box 1053.

**FOR SALE:** Sony **Stereo Taperecorder,** model 230 (reel to reel); with speakers and Garrard 40 Mark II turntable. $150 or best offer. Jim, 388-4218 (after 6 pm).

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## *community councilnotes...*

continued from p. 1

be run by a recent Middlebury graduate and his wife who have had legal training and experience in a Washington D.C. prison system.

The operation will need a substantial number of student volunteers for tutoring and counseling. Hopefully, this Youth Services Bureau will become a vital part of the social services program at the college.

The allocation of space for the service by the college is dependent upon whether the counseling to be done by college students is found to be educationally worthwhile. It is understood that the college is providing the building for the period of only one year, at which time the program will move into permanent quarters.

A proposal was also brought by a member of the Interfraternity Council concerning a change in college parking registrations for those men who park their cars in fraternity lots. As it is now, frat men must pay a fee for the upkeep of college parking lots which they do not use. Their request for separate parking stickers went to Dean O'Brien for consideration.

Laurie Fuller and Bob Mauro of the Judicial Council presented a definition of "public hearing" which will be used in future Judicial Council cases. The definition outlined an open hearing with limited public attendance which will be used when the Judicial Council decides that the legal process is being deterred by those present in the courtroom. This restriction, which was approved by the Council, will protect the witnesses and the accused from being intimidated by a disrespectful courtroom crowd.

Andy Reding was also present to clarify what had been decided about EQ's recycling requests. EQ will be supplied with a college truck and driver to transport paper and aluminum to a local recycling station. The college has agreed to pay half the cost of this service while the Student Activities Fee will take care of the rest of the cost.


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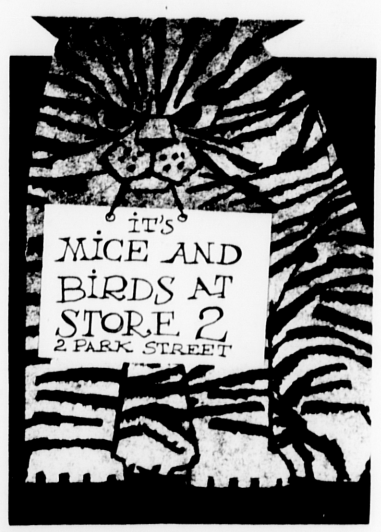

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# *panthers slosh ...*

continued from p. 14

The second quarter began with an 11 yard run by O'Sullivan. Two plays later, O'Conner broke open for another eleven yards and a first down at the WPI 43. With second and nine Mackey found Terry McGuirk who made it down to the WPI 25. Pope took the Panthers down to the ten for another first. Getting the call again, Pope plowed his way to the one, where, getting really knocked, he fumbled into the end zone. An alert McGuirk dove on the ball for the first Middlebury touchdown. The extra point attempt was missed, but the Panthers had a 6-0 lead.

WPI got down to the Middlebury 45 before a clipping penalty and some tough defense forced them to punt. With second and ten from deep in Middlebury territory, Pope broke lose and got down to the WPI 37 before being dragged out of bounds. A WPI personal foul took the Panthers even turther, setting up a first down at the WPI 21. Mackey , on a keeper, got down to the ten for another first down. Three plays later he found O'Sullivan wide open in the end zone. The conversion attempt failed leaving Middlebury with a twelve point edge.

WPI bounced right back with an 84 yard kickoff return by Bob Simon and a successful extra point attempt.

Riding high, WPI stopped the Panthers by recovering a fumbled Middlebury pitchout. From there it was 30 yards to the Middlebury goal line and WPI got there in eight plays, with Gary Schwartz taking the ball in. The conversion was missed but WPI had the lead.

That was all for the half, however, as neither team could move.

After stopping WPI's first set of downs in the second half, Middlebury moved to midfield before being halted.

WPI couldn't move far either and sent a punt down to the Middlebury ten where Bob Keller and Doug Cramphin fumbled a handoff and gave WPI possession at the Panther 11. Three plays later WPI fumbled into the endzone, but WPI's Slavick recovered for the touchdown. The kick was good and WPI led 20-12.

With five minutes left in the third quarter, Middlebury started to move, now under the direction of Cramphin.

By the end of the quarter they had moved to the WPI 44.

In the first minutes of the final period, Cramphin passed his way to the WPI five, finding Pope, McGuirk, and O'Sullivan along the way. All this pinpoint Panther passing was for nought however, as Middlebury fumbled within spitting distance of the goal line. WPI recovered it on their own eight, but four plays later were forced to punt.

This time Middlebury went all the way. Cramphin returned the punt to the WPI 34. Three plays later he found Pope on a screen pass; Pope scrambled down to the WPI 18. With second and ten, Cramphin rolled out and hit Pope again, this time at the two. Cramphin was shaken up on the play, but Anderson asserted that he was "okay". Pope dove into the endzone on the next play. Mackey then ran the ball in for the conversion to tie the score.

On the kickoff return, WPI fumbled at their own 40 and Panther Tom McNeill made the recovery. Middlebury moved down to the WPI 20 on passes by Cramphin and Mackey before Mackey threw the only interception of the game. WPI had lost their momentum, however, and punted. An Engineer foul on the punt return set up Middlebury at the WPI 39. With second and five, O'Sullivan took off down the sideline to the 18 only to have it called back by a Panther foul. Two successive completions, to O'Sullivan and McGuirk, gave Middlebury a first down at the 20. Two plays later Mackey rolled out and found John Coleman in the endzone. Mackey hit McGuirk for the conversion, with 1:28 left in the game.

With 58 seconds left, Barrington made his third fumble recovery of the day, to insure the Middlebury win.

# *soccer...*

continued from p. 15

To say that Middlebury controlled the second half would be a gross understatement. To say that Middlebury intimidated, dominated, outhustled and out-schemed Williams would be somewhat closer to the truth.

The Panthers snared the lead with 30:13 remaining. Again, Shapiro figured in the scoring; this time on a stunning individual effort. Innocently enough, Shapiro began cruising up the right side. With a snappy inside feint, and a burst of motion, he left Mark Cresap sputtering; with a little more speed and a deft outside move, Shapiro waltzed by Jim Rodgers.

His shot, heavy with overspin, barreled by the beleaguered Williams' goalie, into the upper right-hand corner. This was but a sample of Shap's consistency and pugnacious play. He has won himself a starting berth.

With 18:51 left, Brendan Buckley capped the scoring with an unassisted goal. After Charlie Jackson's head shot slammed into the upper cross-bar, Buckley coaxed the rebound in with another head. An ecstatic Buckley, a smiling Lawson, and a gleeful squad resulted directly. Understandably so.

That was about it. Williams lost all of its cohesiveness, its confidence was shot and its desire straggling. Psychologically as well as physically beaten, the Purple Cows had been milked.

The prospects of an undefeated season and a high New England ranking are well within reach. However, Coach Lawson is equally aware of that greatest of athletic malaises —— the let-down. It reared its ugly head at St. Michael's; I trust it did not Wednesday at Norwich.

**GENERAL FOOTBALL**

**by Fritzie Blumhauffer**

*nixon*

PIE
ATE

**Youth**

*oh...*


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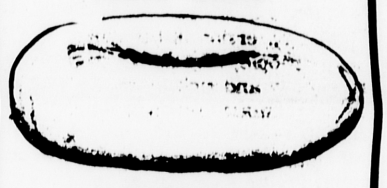

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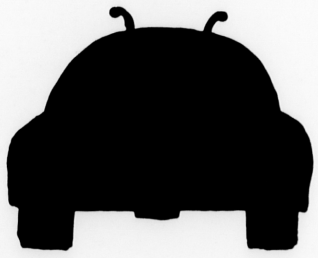

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# *a separate piece...*

continued from p. 9

One was an obvious New York model type. Long flowing arms and legs, every movement choreographed. She was the kind of girl that defecates to Beethoven's fourth. The other girl was French—her English was appallingly bad; the waiter had a difficult time understanding her. Her clothes were part of the radical chic—like she had just arrived in the City, and she had read somewhere what Charlotte Curtis was wearing these days.

I payed my check and headed for the door. Just before leaving, I turned and glanced back. So this is Yellowfinger's; I knew that I would not be returning. And I pushed forward, leaving the restaurant, not having said a word to anyone but my waiter.

I then departed for the film. When I arrived, the same ridiculous man told me to stand in the ticket holders line. There are separate lines for everything at New York Theaters. Everyone kind of has his own separate piece. (I apologize for the bad pun, but if this is to be a review, I should try to get the film title in more often.)

Eventually we were allowed to enter the theater. As we were going in, the 3:15 crowd was exiting. They were all smiling and talking. How could they? was my only thought. Weren't they devastated by the picture? Oh well...push forward.

The movie started... and then it ended. To say that the film was bad would be too kind. The director, Larry Pearce ("Goodbye Columbus"), had made the fatal mistake of using non-professionals. The danger of the film would be in over-doing it. It would then become mushy and "Love Storyish". Pearce chose to underplay everything. The characters often spoke in monotones, with little involvement. Motivation for actions was usually non-existent, and rather weak when Pearce chose to contirve it. The movie did mot make me sad, however. I only felt cheated.

Some half-ass director thought he could fool people by a large and costly promotional drive, which explained how the film was a year and a half in the making and used a totally non professional cast. He relied upon people's love of a novel (which he fucked royally in transplanting to the screen) to sell tickets. And Pearce and Paramount Pictures will have the last laugh, because I bought a ticket, as will many of you.

If you do plan on going to see the film, I have one recommendation : it might be very nice to go high. I hope to see the film again, and I plan on getting very stoned before I go. This, hopefully, will allow me to forget Larry Pearce and his rotten actors. I could pretend that I'm just reading the book again, and that some people are acting it out in front of me. It might be nice.

# *notes on the nation - nixon and federalist papers...*

continued from p. 1

troduced nearly two years ago, was defeated and essentially tabled by Congress for five years. Nixon dramatically presented his program on national television, and since that time, it has been reasonably clear that the administration was not particularly interested whether the bill was passed or not.

**Welfare Reform**

Nixon, in his few campaign appearances to date, has tried to present Senator McGovern as promoting a Welfare State that would rock the foundations of American society. Leaving aside the similarities between parts of the Senator's welfare program and the Nixon administration's welfare program, it seems clear that an administration under which nearly seven million people around the country have been added to the welfare rolls does not have a very tenable position claiming someone else is going to promote a bad Welfare State.

The issues of welfare and income reform along with defense spending indicate a clear dichotomy between the McGovern and the Nixon comps, and further, they relate directly to the congress-president relationship and priorities in spending. McGovern sees income and welfare reform tied to tax reform as the sine qua non for reaffirming stability in the American domestic scene.

The problem with most social welfare programs, as they have been manifested up to this time, is that two major elements are missing from them: continuity and unity of purpose. Continuity is certainly missing in application from administration to administration; unity relates to the concept that social problems in a society can rarely be pinned to one single cause. This mix of causes necessitates the treatment of social malaises by highly complex solutions that must take into consideration the multiple, endemic nature of the problem sources.

**Drugs and Defense**

Ending the drug problem in the U.S. involves more that just clamping down on the drug market, just as ending crime in the streets is not merely a law and order question, as Nixon has tried, unsuccessfully, to make it out to be. No one is for crime in the streets —— after all, what sane person enjoys being mugged, or stabbed, or shot, or being fearful to walk down his own street? The McGovern program is a recognition that many of the domestic problems are, at base, economic problems as well as socio-cultural.

In viewing the comments of the Nixon administration, it can be seen that defense spending seems to be one province of the budget that is immune or insulated from fervent cries of overspending. The basic tenet is: whatever the Pentagon wants, the Pentagon gets. When Congress cut approximately $4 billion from the defense appropriation recently, this move was seen as threatening national security.

When the President vetoed a $20 billion education bill, he piously intoned that Congress went $1.8 billion over his initial request and as a result of this flouting of presidential will, educational needs of the country go down the drain. That is, at least until Congress learns to respect the President's requests. The Nixon surrogates who have been campaigning, and the President himself in several comments, are trying to prove McGovern would turn this coutry into a second-rate power if his proposed defense cuts were to be approved.

In an interesting recent column, Nicholas van Hoffman writes that the Nixon administration should not infer that the other candidate is a threat to national security. The inability of the Defense Department to control cost overruns, as well as the inability of the results in a considerably more serious threat to national security that the proposed McGovern cuts.

This is a threat to the viability of the defense system and its need to adequately function in case the need for its use ever arises. van Hoffman, by inference, attempts to show that the Administration's rhetoric against McGovern is a far too simplistic presentation of the defense question, and more importantly, a distortion and misrepresentation of McGovern's intentions. Responding to administration charges that McGovern promotes isolationist policies, the Senator, in his October 5 foreign policy address, called for a new "internationalism," citing that the policy of the Nixon administration is an outmoded one that is neither suited to the nuclear age nor attuned to the nation's founding spirit.

McGovern said: "I suggest that we must reject this unconscious isolationism (of the Nixon admistration) in favor of a New Internationalism, based not only upon our vital interest, but also upon the kind of nation we can and should be...That five power, balance-of-power thesis (an image presented by Nixon in his State of the World address, utilizing the United States, Europe, the Soviet Union, China, Japan as the five powers) attempts to force onto the contemporary world a naive, pre-nuclear view dating back to the 19th century and before."

**Vietnam**

Vietnam, of course, is the major example of how little the checks and balances system, as seen by the Founding Fathers, can be made to work, especially if the Executive really does not want it to work. (McGovern intends to deliver a major policy speech outlinging his plan to end the war upon his anauguration, but the speech will be delivered too late to be reported in this issue.)

McGovern's comments stem from a now oft-quoted commitment to the American people by Richard Nixon on October 9, 1968: "Those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace should not be given another chance." Obviously, Nixon is counting on a short memory of the populace. Nixon, upon entering office, did not say to the American people, "Look, this war is being handed to me, it has some very difficult questions to resolve, I'm going to do my best to end this war under such-and-such conditions, but everyone must be patient." He said instead that he would end the war, period, and made his incredible statement that he had a secret plan to end the war.

His secret plan to end the war, now almost at the end of his Administration, has almost 275,000 U.S. soldiers in Thailand, Laos, the Philippines and the Pacific still committed to fighting the war. It is true that there are only 36,000 still in Vietnam and that American casualties are down almost to the zero point, but this is an indication of the change from a ground war to an air war, not that the war is over by any means. Saying at this point that Nixon has dropped more tonnage of bombs than any other man in history seems to most American people to be about as interesting or noteworthy as saying one saw an X-rated movie the other day. Nevertheless, the documentation of the incredible destruction, much of it permanent, done by the United States to the country it is supposed to be saving, is incontrovertible.

In his foreign policy statement, McGovern stated that "To say that we are doing fairly well in foreign policy elsewhere around the world, except for Vietnam is to me very much like a man saying, 'I feel pretty well except for the cancer in my lung.' " In a recent **New York Times** column, Henry Kissinger, the national security advisor to Nixon, was quoted as saying that in the annals of history what is happening now in China is going to make Vietnam look like a footnote in history. For Kissinger, an undeniably brilliant and astute political scientist, to make such a fundamentally wrong statement is a sad treatise on how the Vietnam War has affected the American people.

The war still goes on and on while it is supposedly being wound down, the senseless and totally immoral and unjustifiable killing and destruction continues, the interference of the U.S. government in the internal affairs of another country continues unabated, and yet, the American people seem inured to what is going on in Vietnam; almost an attitude of "I don't even want to know what is going on." Also, we seem inured to the long-term effects of the War on the morale of this country, let alone to the considerations of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnam War will be considerably more than a footnote in history; it may very well be seen in history as the demise of the greatest republic in the history of man. The actions in Vietnam by Nixon have for all intents and purposes negated and counteracted what his Administration had done in Peking and Moscow. How can you talk of dramatic overtures to the Communist world while at the same time spending countless energy and money and lives to fight a war against that same Communist enemy?

McGovern has made it clear both to the American people, to Richard Nixon and to Hanoi, that he wants the war ended now, not after the election or at his anauguration. He wants, as he has consistently called for the last ten years, an end to the killing. Nixon's criticisms now appear an effort to defray criticism from his own weaknesses, a technique of public relations which has proved successful for him in domestic, as well as foreign policy matters. It seems clear—unfortunately for those who have died **too** clear—that any solution now obtained in Vietnam will be one that was available to Nixon when he entered office.

Very bluntly, if I were the wife or the parent of a prisoner of war being held by the North Vietnamese, and I was present at a meeting with the President where he soothingly tried to tell me that what the U.S. is doing in Vietnam is primarily to get the POW's back, I would be sorely tempted to punch him in the mouth. No war in history has been ended without the prisoners of war on both sides being returned. The North Vietnamese must realize that if the U.S. totally withdrew and afterwards, they refused to return the prisoners, it would be a matter of a few hours before the U.S. could have bombers off the carriers winging back to Vietnam. No, there are more important reasons that the POW's that point to the continuation of American presence in that terrible war.

In conclusion, the following quote from William Shannon, in an October 6 column in the **New York Times**, points out the fundamental conflict cited earlier between the politics of Richard Nixon and the basic principles of American government:

"If he (Nixon) is re-elected, the isolation, remoteness and open hostility of the last four years will deepen further in the next four years. This election is the last opportunity anyone will have to remind Mr. Nixon that he is not administering a giant corporation on bahalf of a few insiders. He is supposed to be conducting the affairs of a free people."

# I Am Leaving

By DAVID MOFFET

This here's a human interest story. It's about why I decided to drop out of college as a result of being at Middlebury for twenty-five days.

I do know that Middlebury, like most colleges, particularly in its class, is structured quite definitely toward turing out Bachelors in about four years. The momentum which sweeps one up here is toward the established business and professional community: what does a degree mean but that one can earn more money and get more specialized jobs with it than without it?

I have been spoiled. My high school gave me the opportunity, at least during senior year, to direct my self and my efforts as strongly or as weakly as I wanted in an amazing diversity of areas and to receive credit for doing so. Middlebury likes very much to tell the student how much and in what areas and how fast and when to work.

The Independent Scholar program, although in some ways freer than the usual Middlebury course, nonetheless, demands highly developed intellectual motivation and orientation toward some specific goal; for people like me who realize that they are still very much in the process of discovering what their lives should be, this special program is perhaps even more limiting than the standard one.

Who among us would study precisely the same things as are currently required for a degree, if our goal were not the prestige and monetary worth which accompany that degree? We would certainly delve into the same fields of learning, but each of us in his own way, without trying to disguise individual uniqueness under sheepskins. We're not all as trecherous as the legendary wolves, are we?

You can see that I have my doubts about the essential human value of the four-year college education, for myself at least. I intend to act accordingly. I have a much better chance away from Middlebury, I think, to find the place for my life in this world.

I am leaving.


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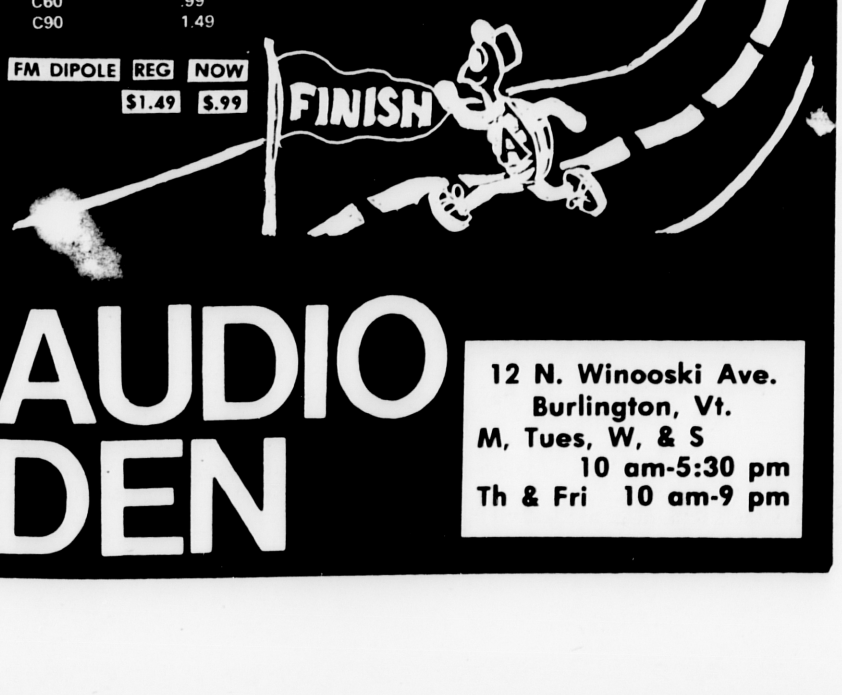


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# Harriers Slip to Williams

By KEN COHEN

The Middlebury Cross-Country team traveled to Williams last Saturday, and were handed a 22-35 defeat.

It was a long day for the team, starting with an early-morning, two-hour ride to Williams. The preliminary surveyal of the course showed it to be in very poor condition, due to the recent monsoons.

Despite the bad conditions, Middlebury still gave a fine showing in defeat. Gary Johnson ran a strong 25:48 on Williams' 4.8 mile mud-slide. He finished second, with first place going to Haug of Williams, who beat the old course record with his first place time. Other strong finishers were freshman Colyn Case, who finished fifth with a 27:15, and Co-Captain John Hird, who finished seventh with a 27:48.

Middlebury's "pack" finished intact, with Francett, Estle, Anderson and Manon taking places 10-13. The team was once again well represented by the freshmen, as Mark Vernon, and George Kitson minutes.

It is only fair to mention that the combination of a new course, and Saturday's poor conditions definitely had an adverse effect on Middlebury's performance. Numerous runners took some bad spills, and the results could have been quite different on a more familiar turf.

Even with the mucky conditions, many of the team's times were cut down from those of the Bates-Colby meet, and the team therefore has high hopes for this week's meet against UVM and St. Michael's.

# *field hockey...*

continued from p. 15

at all. Sophomore Robin Burnham and freshmen Edie MacAusland, Debbie Parton, and Jan Carney all moved up from the "B" team, making all the difference in the world. It seemed but a moment after the opening bully that Midd had registered its first score, and the barage never stopped. The score was 7-0 at the half, and by game's end it had ballooned to 10-1. When asked the score, a Colby girl replied, "I can't keep track." The twenty or so fans who braved the chilly weather saw Middlebury give up its first goal of the year on a breakaway. Sue Storer scored four goals and her sister Nancy picked up three. Carolyn Leggett added two and Edie MacAusland got the other. The final home game of the season will be on Monday against Green Mountain

# *'b' soccer...*

continued from p. 15

**R.P.I. Clubbed**

It was a less than perfect day for soccer, yet with Clockwork-Orange-like sado-masochism, B soccer overcame rain, wind and R.P.I. in a 4-1 win.

It looked like the start of a long day for Coach Hindley and team, when, with just two minutes gone by, a Middlebury attempt to clear the ball was stifled by a puddle and an R.P.I. forward lofted the ball over goalie Bill Gradante's head for a score.

Coach Hindley preaches a short-passing strategy in an attempt to outmaneuver the opponent, but it is obvious from R.P.I.'s first score that the short pass simply can not work under the conditions. A quick change of plans, however, soon put Middlebury into a commanding position.

With 32:25 left in the first half, centerforward John Doane tied the score with Middlebury's first tally, as he took a pass from Jim Spink and converted from close range.

Ten minutes later, Middlebury scored again as Mike Cushman tallied what proved to be the winning goal with an assist from Kip DeMoll.

Two insurance goals were added late in the first half; Pierre Boucher added Middlebury's third, on a hard shot to the near side of his left wing position, and Doane got his second goal at the 4:20 mark.

As the field got progressively wetter and the puddles grew into veritable ponds, performance on the field was, rather poor. Goal kicks covered all of fifteen yards and goalie punts proved just as ineffective. Not surprisingly, the second half was scoreless, and Middlebury's offense, which had taken 20 shots in the first half, was limited to six in the second.

The 90 minutes of playing time stretched into what seemed like days. The only real threat to either team was double pneumonia. Under the given circumstances, Hindley was pleased with the team's performance; it was an improvement over the Williams game, although it may not have justified singin' in the rain as it were.


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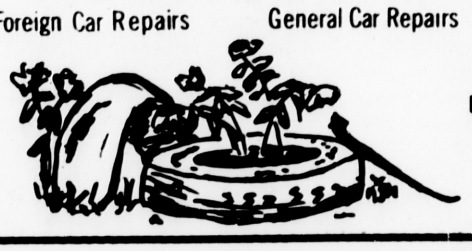

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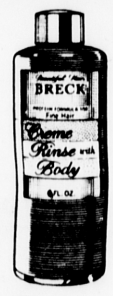


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